FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-90-107
Monday
4 June 1990

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-90-107 *4 June 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Inter-Arab Affairs

Egypt, Syria, Jordan To Exchange Intelligence *[AL-ITTIHAD 30 May]* 1
GCC Finance, Economy Ministers To Meet 3 June *[Vienna OPECNA]* 1
Intifadah Leadership Urges Summit To Back PLO *[Sanaa VOP]* 1

Palestinian Affairs

Further Reportage, Reaction to Seaborne Operation 2
PLF's 'Abbas Interviewed *[Kuwait AL-WATAN 2 Jun]* 2
'Text' of PLF Statement *[Kuwait AL-WATAN 1 Jun]* 7
'Abbas: 500 Israeli Casualties *[AL-SIYASAH 2 Jun]* 9
PLF Stresses Military Target *[AFP]* 9
PFLP Praises Operation *[AL-SIYASAH 2 Jun]* 10
PLF Apologizes to 'Arafat *[AFP]* 10
'Arafat News Conference *[Algiers VOP]* 11
Arab Reaction to U.S. Veto of UN Mission 12
'Arafat Criticizes *[WAKH]* 12
Abu-Sharif Comments *[APS]* 13
Palestinian Leaders To Meet *[AFP]* 13
Commentary on U.S. 'Threats' To Halt Dialogue 14
Termed 'Blackmail' *[Tunis Radio]* 14
Al-Hasan Casts Doubt *[KUNA]* 14
Further on Al-Hasan *[KUNA]* 14
'Arafat Interviewed on Baghdad Summit Results *[Algiers TV]* 15
Khalaf: 'Military Operations' Not Terrorism *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 16
Al-Qaddumi on Choosing 'Means of Struggle' *[KUNA]* 16
Hakam Al-Bal'awi Confers With Pelletreau *[KUNA]* 16
'Arafat Sends 'Urgent' Message to Gorbachev *[Sanaa VOP]* 17
UN Mission Veto Shows Washington's 'Ugly Face' *[Baghdad VOP]* 17
PLO Gets $25 Million Intifadah Aid From Iraq *[WAKH]* 17

ARAB AFRICA

Egypt

Further Reportage on Visit of Al-Qadhdhafi 18
Confers With Mubarak at Airport *[MENA]* 18
Al-Talhi Denies Seaborne Attack *[MENA]* 18
'Abd-al-Majid, Libyan Official Meet *[MENA]* 18
Departs 1 Jun *[MENA]* 18
Mubarak Sends Messages to Group of 15 Leaders *[Cairo Radio]* 18
PLO Envoy Briefs Al-Baz on Seaborne Operation *[MENA]* 18

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Returns; Cairo Activities Reported *[Tripoli TV]* 19
Vietnamese President Vo Chi Cong Arrives 1 Jun *[Tripoli TV]* 19
Cooperation Talks Begin *[JANA]* 19

Sudan

Karrar Previews Transition to Civilian Rule *[KUNA]* 20
Al-Bashir Comments on Return From Baghdad Summit *[SUNA]* 20
Red Cross Relief Supplies Flown to Kutum, Darfur *[SUNA]* 20

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Kuwait

U.S.-Soviet Summit Shifts Focus to Mideast *[KUNA]* 21

Saudi Arabia

Source Warns Iran To Halt 'Distortion' Campaign *[SPA]* 22
UK Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd Arrives 1 Jun *[SPA]* 22
Confers With ICO Secretary General *[SPA]* 22
Meets King Fahd *[Riyadh Radio]* 23

ISRAEL

U.S. Embassy Reportedly Planned Target of Attack *[Jerusalem Radio]* 24
Shomron Discusses Debriefing on 30 May Attack *[Jerusalem TV]* 24
U.S. To Reduce Contacts With 'Top' Officials *[Jerusalem TV]* 25
'Official Sources', Olmert on Gorbachev 'Threat' *[Jerusalem Radio]* 25
Editorial Views Gorbachev's Position at Summit *[DAVAR 4 Jun]* 25
Shamir To Present Government 11, 12 June *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 26
Moledet To Back, Not Join Likud Government *[Jerusalem Radio]* 26

SYRIA

Commentary Says Arab 'Self-Reliance' Vital *[Damascus Radio]* 27
Superpower Summit Said Facing U.S. 'Obstacles' *[Damascus Radio]* 27
Commentary: U.S. Position at Summit 'Biased' *[Damascus Radio]* 28

SOUTH ASIA

India

Pakistani Troops Allegedly Kill 2 Indian Soldiers *[AFP]* 29
Pakistan Faces 'Disastrous Consequences' of War *[AFP]* 29
Delhi Reports Venkataraman Warning 29
Formations Moved Back From Pakistani Border *[Delhi Radio]* 29
Kashmiri 'Militants' Fire at Helicopter *[AFP]* 29
Punjab Governor Sends Resignation to Venkataraman *[Delhi Radio]* 30
Army Captain Among 10 Killed in Sindh 3 Jun *[Delhi Radio]* 30
BBC Srinagar Correspondent Reportedly Missing *[BBC]* 30
Spokesman Denies Journalist Arrested *[Delhi Radio]* 30
'Allegedly Kidnapped' Newsman Returns *[Delhi Radio]* 30
Army Questioned, Released Journalist *[Delhi Radio]* 31

Iran

Mohtashemi Urges Attacks on U.S. Interests *[AFP]* 31
IRNA Cites Mohtashemi Remarks 31
Iran Said 'Determined' To Resolve Hostage Issue *[AFP]* 31
Musavian Denies Making Statement on Rushdie *[IRNA]* 32
Meshkini Discusses Iraq Talks, 'Arafat, Hostages *[IRNA]* 32
Envoy on 'Arafat Mediation, Second Iraqi Letter *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 33
President Invites Perez de Cuellar To Visit Gulf *[IRNA]* 33
Yazdi: Arab Summit Statement 'Ploy' *[Tehran Radio]* 33

Foreign Ministry Official Musavian Interviewed *[TEHRAN TIMES 24 May]* 34
Yazdi Delivers Second Friday Sermon 1 June *[Tehran Radio]* 36
Khamene'i Pays Tribute to Khomeyni on Anniversary *[IRNA]* 38
PLFP-GC's Ahmad Jibril Arrives in Tehran 2 Jun *[Tehran Radio]* 41
Meets With Velayati *[Tehran Radio]* 41
'Islamic Terrorist Leaders' Said Meeting in Tehran *[Iran's Flag of Freedom Radio]* 41

Pakistan

Ahmad Khan: Pakistan To Reciprocate Troop Pullout *[Delhi Radio]* 41
Further Reportage on Security Situation in Sindh 42
Army Deployed Throughout Karachi *[Islamabad Radio]* 42
Violence Spreading to Rural Areas *[Delhi Radio]* 42
'Shoot on Sight' Orders Given *[Islamabad Radio]* 42
President, Staff Chiefs Review Security Situation *[Islamabad Radio]* 42
PPP Votes To Back Bhutto on Sindh, Kashmir *[Islamabad Radio]* 42

Inter-Arab Affairs

Egypt, Syria, Jordan To Exchange Intelligence

JN0106152390 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 30 May 90 pp 1, 25

[Excerpt] AL-ITTIHAD—Egyptian forces in the Sinai and border police have increased their state of alert and stepped up their patrols to monitor all unusual Israeli troop movements. AL-ITTIHAD has also learned from Egyptian military sources that contacts are under way between Cairo, Amman, and Damascus to exchange intelligence on the Israeli military buildup along Arab borders. Israel was said by the sources to have redeployed and reinforced its forces along its borders with Egypt, Jordan, and Syria.

The Israeli troop realignment and buildup began with the Israeli threats against Iraq and was prompted by expressions of Arab solidarity with Baghdad and by anticipation of Palestinian attacks. [passage omitted]

GCC Finance, Economy Ministers To Meet 3 June

LD0106221190 Vienna OPECNA in English 1627 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Riyadh, 1 June 90 (OPECNA)—Finance and economy ministers from the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) hold their 25th session in al-Ta'if Sunday [3 June]. One of the main items on the agenda relates to measures governing loans by banks, funds and credit institutions to GCC citizens, according to the Council's assistant secretary general, Abdullah al-Quwaiz. The ministers will also discuss the right of GCC citizens to take up professional work or assignments, including economic activities, in any member country.

The meeting has been moved to al-Ta'if from here to coincide with the 35th session of the GCC Ministerial Council.

Meanwhile, it was learnt in Kuwait that the value of investment and export guarantee contracts signed by the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation during the first four months of this year totalled 140 million dollars, an increase of 140 per cent over the same period last year.

The Chairman of the corporation's supervisory committee, Fahd Rashed al-Ibrahim, said Thursday [31 May] that six Arab exporters, led by Saudi Arabia, were the main beneficiaries of the facility. The Kingdom accounted for 41 per cent of the total, followed by Kuwait (34 per cent), the United Arab Emirates (18.5 per cent), Egypt (4.8 per cent) and Jordan (1.7 per cent).

He said the corporation's reserves at the end of 1989 stood at 84.12 million dollars, more than its paid-up capital.

Intifadah Leadership Urges Summit To Back PLO

JN2905202390 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 May 90

["Text" of appeal addressed by the Unified National Leadership of the Intifadah to the emergency Arab summit in Baghdad—date not given]

[Text] To their majesties and excellencies the Arab kings and heads of state taking part in the emergency Arab summit in Baghdad: From Jerusalem, the first of the two qiblahs [direction to which Muslims turn in praying] and the third holiest place, which is suffering the oppression of the hateful Zionist occupation, we address the following appeal to you:

Black Sunday, 20 May, constitutes a fateful turning point in the history of the region in general and the course of the intifadah in particular. On that day, the danger of annihilation posed to our Palestinian people in the occupied state of Palestine was displayed in the most visible manner. Likewise, the huge responsibility of the Arab world's leaders toward the Palestinian people in particular and the Arab peoples in general was also made strikingly clear. The danger of the continued Israeli occupation and the flow of Jewish emigrants to the land of Palestine constitute a serious threat to entire pan-Arab security. This threat can be only confronted through a unified and firm Arab position supporting the Palestinian people to achieve all their national legitimate rights on the soil of Palestine and to eliminate all the expansionist Zionist designs in the region.

Your summit is being convened in Baghdad, the fortress of Arabism and the bastion of defense of the Arab world's eastern flank, which is valiantly confronting all the imperialist-Zionist plots and standing like a lofty tower to restore to the Arab nation its self-confidence, pride, and dignity. This is a positive development in the march toward a pan-Arab awakening and toward securing a peaceful future for the children of our Arab nation.

From Jerusalem, from the houses of bereaved women and wounded persons, from the alleys of camps under curfew, from the villages suffering water and power supply cuts, from the prisons of fascism—Ansar, Ashqelon, al-Maskubiyah, Nabulus, and Janin—from the hospitals full of disfigured children, women, and old men, and from the inferno of the intifadah—the intifadah of sacred stones, unwavering determination, the declaration of Palestinian independence, the intifadah of Arab dignity, and the intifadah of continued struggle until freedom is achieved—we send to you the greetings of the stone-throwing children and of the revolution of disobedience. We demand, on behalf of the martyrs, nay, in the name of the very Palestinian existence, that the Arab summit work to achieve the following:

1. To extend every support and backing to the PLO—materially, morally, politically, and militarily—and to

support the Palestinian peace plan adopted by our Palestine National Council in its 19th session in Algiers on 15 November 1988.

2. To endorse a special and regular budget for supporting the workers sector in the occupied state of Palestine, especially in light of the endangered lives of our workers seeking a living. To endorse a more comprehensive budget commensurate with the program of revolutionary escalation in the occupied state of Palestine, so that we will be able to provide financial alternatives in the economic boycott programs, resignations, and disobedience.

3. To seriously work in the international arena to support the PLO's diplomatic movement and to address the United States with an effective tone of warning, through the implementation of an escalating boycott program to confront U.S. arrogance. This should begin with the boycott of certain U.S. commodities, withdrawal of Arab accounts from U.S. banks, use of the oil weapon, and finishing with a total reassessment of diplomatic relations with the United States.

4. To encourage the establishment of popular committees in the Arab homeland to support and back the intifadah, such as concluding twinning agreements between schools, villages, and cities, in addition to family support programs, accepting Palestinian products, and other means of support.

5. To allow the PLO to work freely in and across the territories of the states neighboring the Palestinian border, and to set free all Palestinian political prisoners in some Arab states.

6. To set up a special presidential committee emanating from the summit conference to follow up the affairs and needs of the intifadah, and to take practical steps concerning it.

7. To support the Palestinian movement toward convening an international conference with full authority to find a just and comprehensive settlement for the Middle East issue in accordance with the UN resolutions concerning this issue, and aimed at obstructing all opposing and propagandistic plans and initiatives which only serve Israel's media goals of maneuvering and procrastination.

8. To give the PLO broad access to the media—especially television and radio stations—in the Arab states surrounding Israel so as to be able to transmit direct programs for the population of the occupied territory. We specifically mention in this regard Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. Such programs should include political news, educational, and moral mobilization features.

While making these demands, we hope that your summit will consider the resolutions which will help implement them as a contribution by you to the struggle of the Palestinian people to enable to them to regain their usurped rights. We wish the summit success and our Arab nation progress and prosperity.

Palestinian Affairs

Further Reportage, Reaction to Seaborne Operation

PLF's 'Abbas Interviewed

JN0306152290 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 2 Jun 90 pp 18, 19

[Interview with Muhammad 'Abbas, identified by his nom de guerre Abu al-'Abbas, secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front, by Marwan Huzayyin "less than 24 hours after the heroic Jerusalem Operation" [30 May]—place not given]

[Text] [Huzayyin] How long did the preparations for the operation take?

['Abbas] This was a most complicated operation in terms of preparations and effort. Such operations are generally carried out by states, which have all the prior resources to ensure their success. However, we in the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF] began to think seriously about this operation shortly after the martyrdom of Abu-Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] two years ago, especially since Abu-Jihad was planning a large-scale landing on the Palestinian coast. Then, however, the Zionist enemy stole the plans and destroyed the ship and those on board. From my position in the Palestinian leadership, I felt that duty and emotion require us to embody and continue this approach. Hence, planning began for a large-scale combat operation that would take into account every possibility in a very advanced way that would overcome the Israeli enemy's ability to make a preemptive strike.

Serious field work for this action began in the second half of 1988. This means that the work took almost two years, during which scores of trainees—not less than 100 trainees—went through an intensive training program in the field, and the ones competent to do the job were gradually chosen. This required our comrades to improve their knowledge and their physical and scientific abilities for work on the open seas. It also required our comrades to have a wide experience in navigating the boats and in working with them, just as an active driver would work with his car. They were also required to learn traditional and technical naval apparatus and methods, such as navigating by observing the stars and estimating distances at sea. We completely cancelled training on modern technical naval apparatus and methods. This meant we returned to what our forefathers did in the past.

Step by step, preparations for the plan began to develop and take their full shape. The number of the group members began to drop until the situation became clear, and a group numbering at least twice the group that implemented the operation—there were almost 50 comrades—was chosen. They were highly equipped to perform all naval duties.

Emphasis was placed on intercepting specific targets at sea, and those comrades were given extraordinary field training. Additionally, our comrades went through the

traditional militant education. This required them to learn geography, history, current political affairs, and a little Hebrew to help them decipher the codes of naval work.

One year after beginning training, the groups were fully prepared to fulfill any task asked of them. In the last six months, we concentrated on the combat group that included 20 comrades for this kind of work. Field work then intensified to prepare them for carrying out a field mission or the "Jerusalem Operation", which was to be implemented—and it was indeed implemented—in a sector 70 km from Ashqelon. We called it "Jerusalem Operation" in response to the U.S. Congress' decision to consider Jerusalem the capital of Israel. Our objective was indeed to make this operation mark the rise of Palestinian military action after the years that followed the departure of the [Palestinian] resistance from Lebanon, which partially affected the efforts of Palestinian struggle and inter-Palestinian solidarity. I say that no matter how far it gets [from Palestine], inter-Palestinian solidarity is capable of carrying out very advanced tasks in the fight against the Zionist enemy. We had to improve our efforts to support our people's intifadah and to assure them that, no matter where he might be, the Palestinian will always be in cohesion with his kinfolk in the inside [the occupied territories] and in the diaspora.

Which was what the heroes of "Jerusalem Operation" were expressing in this battle along the Palestinian coast and when the Giv'ati Brigade troops in Gaza were called in and when 10,000 troops from the Gaza Strip were deployed against the group.

This in itself helped lift the siege, albeit temporarily, from the angry Gaza Strip standing up to occupation forces. And as I have said, we gradually began to improve our performance and work well together, making fewer mistakes and developing successes.

In the meantime, we maintained our reconnaissance of the entire Palestinian coast, and studied contingencies and the Israeli enemy's staging points along the entire Palestinian coastline so as to decide on targets and an appropriate plan of action. Also, our naval units carried out advance reconnaissance along the Palestinian coastline using different disguises in order to learn the routine of their naval patrols. I dare say that everything fell into place a month ago. Only the deployment remained—an extremely complex decision to make. We came up against certain difficulties, not least of which was that the Arab states bordering Israel have to take the Zionist enemy into account and would not permit the Palestinians to cross their territory. Even littoral states would not allow us to use the sea. Therefore, we had to give serious thought to relying on ourselves and so we set off using our own means without causing embarrassment to any one or involving others. This aspect caused us much trouble and technical, administrative, financial, and physical problems. When we succeeded in securing all the requirements for battle, and studied the situation on the ground, we set the zero hour. In actual fact, the date was moved forward by the bloody Sunday massacre of our workers. Here, we introduced a slight adjustment, and that was to strike a target south of Tel Aviv close to the site of the massacre. We had to retaliate swiftly before the blood of our martyrs dried. The timing therefore had significance, but had nothing to do with the summit. The summit was not on our minds when we decided on the operation.

We were delayed a few days due to certain difficulties that had to do with sea conditions, security considerations and deployment points. We began to collect our comrades from various points in order to avoid embarrassing anyone or creating a conflict with any Arab country. When conditions at sea were favorable, the heroic group set sail in rough conditions and traveled 120 miles. The boats did get to their destinations with near total success. The group was supposed to hit targets in the heart of, and to the south and north of, Tel Aviv. The Israelis seem to have thwarted the attack planned for Tel Aviv two or three kms offshore. It was not, however, exactly a total failure, since the weapons mounted on the boat had a range of nine to 10 kms. In northern Palestine, our groups managed to land on the beaches of Herzliyya, where they engaged the Israeli enemy. It was in this zone that the first engagement took place. Subsequently, other groups managed to reach a point north of Ashqelon to the south of Ashdod where our boats managed to land two platoons—one doing battle on the hills, the other advancing toward the woods. Israel says that in this sector a boat carrying eleven fighters managed to escape.

Israel reported the events of operation in a very confused way. The number of attackers in Israeli reports is much more than the actual number. If we assume that five fighters who headed toward Herzliyya with their boat were captured as Israel said, that the boat heading toward Tel Aviv with four fighters was destroyed as Tel Aviv said, and that a third boat with 11 fighters east of Ashdod clashed with the Israelis and some fighters were martyred and others wounded, the number would be 19 [as published] fighters, whereas we lost only 16 fighters. We sent only 18 fighters, two of them entrusted with refueling the boats. Those two returned safely to our base 24 hours after the operation. Israel tried to cover up its losses and hinted that it had thwarted our plan. I believe the enemy sustained very heavy losses, especially among military personnel on the southern coast. I also believe they sustained heavy losses in Herzliyya. By covering up the operation, the Israelis want to achieve several things, including saving the tourist season which provides revenue of several billions. [sentence as published]

Moreover, they tried to belittle the significance of the operation, but failed and disagreed over it. Now, there are conflicts within the government, the Navy, and the Knesset over this issue. Israel said that it had aborted the operation and, at the same time, that the guerrillas' boats were unable to reach their targets—except two boats. It also says that two other boats broke down on the open sea, that one of the boats was destroyed while being launched from the ship, and that the refueling boat was

missing. If one boat was destroyed, one was missing, and two others broke down, there should be only two boats left. This means that the boats that were able to continue reached their targets. How did Israel then manage to prevent our boats from reaching the coast, and where were the radars that spotted our boats?

I can state that Israeli radars were unable to spot any of our boats. In fact, the boats were discovered with the naked eye. This is confirmed by eyewitnesses and the Israelis themselves who witnessed the battle. Why did Israel not destroy our boats when it discovered them 15 or 20 miles away? It destroyed the boat it spotted three km from a Tel Aviv suburb when it came within firing range. If Israel spotted our boats early, and had information about the planned operation, Israel's problem becomes more complicated. Why did it not confront our fighters? Although our fighters have maritime experience and are highly qualified to confront the Israeli boats, especially since the boats were equipped with advanced weapons and are better than the Israeli boats, as admitted by the Israeli enemy itself, the clash took place when the Israeli Dabur boats began chasing our boats south of Palestine. One of our boats clashed with the Israeli enemy and managed to land near Ashqelon. This was the only boat seized by Israel and it was the boat that opened fire and paralyzed the enemy fire. If we look at the picture circulated by Israel, we will see that the 14 mm gun barrel is bent upward as a result of intensive firing, because the barrel has a limited capacity. Despite shooting from land, aircraft, and warships, our comrades managed to reach the coast in that vital sector. I say that four of our boats reached their targets, although Israel denies this and, at the same time, says that a boat reached Tel Aviv and was attacked off the coast and another boat landed near Herzliyya as planned.

In the south, two boats were involved in the landing operation. A single boat cannot carry 11 fighters and full military equipment and still maneuver at 35 knots per hour, unless it is much larger. But the first boat, which landed easily, was destroyed by our comrades according to our own instructions.

It was the second boat, which was chased after our fighters disembarked from it after heavy firing, that was spotted by Israel. The fifth boat was destroyed during disembarking; this is true. The sixth boat managed to return after carrying out its mission in full. The crew on board the fuel boat was assigned to join the patrol boat after half the distance had been travelled, but the fact that one of the boats was wrecked precluded this, and the fighters returned in their unarmed boat after 24 hours.

The Israelis were in a high state of panic.

The next few days will reveal the extent of the Israeli confusion and the extent of the human losses inflicted on the Israeli military establishment as a result of our comrades opening fire at the officers' recreation center north of Ashqelon. Eyewitnesses say that the boat, moving at a very high speed, fired heavily at Israeli soldiers and holiday-makers.

Officers talk of a real battle, and the Israelis say that the Palestinians acted as well-trained sea commandos. And we say that our commandos were equipped with great weapons and resources and that they did arrive at the Palestinian coast with full determination.

Did they fight the air?

U.S. television has shown 17 bodies wrapped in the Israeli flag and we will hear about many others later.

At any rate, I do not care about the extent of Israel's losses. Next time, its losses will be greater and more painful. The fight between us will continue.

Israel's greatest losses were its strength, security, and arrogance.

[Huzayyin] How far will this affect the intifadah and the Palestinian peace initiative?

[Abbas] The operation was meant to support the intifadah and avenge its martyrs and the martyrs of the bloody Sunday massacre. Its aim was to tell the people of the intifadah that the Palestinian people are with them and that people inside the occupied territories cannot be separated from the [Palestinians] outside and that everyone must do his duty. When we decided that some of our units move toward Ashqelon, we wanted to tell the Gazans: listen to the fire of the Palestinians. We meant to show our people in Gaza that relief was coming.

The intifadah needs us to take some of the burden from its shoulders, and this is what happened successfully.

We believe in the need to combine arms with stones, and in the need to strike at the Zionist enemy's strategic foundations on Palestinian land. It is the duty of the fighters to support the intifadah, and there must be integration between the two.

With respect to the Palestinian peace, I would like to ask: Where is peace? What does peace mean? Where do we really stand with regard to peace? Does peace mean the fall of 1,250 Palestinian victims in a single day? Does peace mean poisoning our sons, daughters, and children? Does peace mean the desecration of our mosques and churches? Does it mean that we submit to the wishes of the United States and Israel? Does peace mean that the PLO and the Palestinian people should yield to the U.S. will? If this is peace, then we will not accept it, because we consider it capitulation. From my position as a PLO Executive Committee member, I understand peace as something that brings security, freedom, and independence for our Palestinian people in full dignity. The peace we want is that which is made in practice, not theory. The PLO—and we are part of it—has been calling for peace for two years. But peace is getting out of sight and is being replaced by capitulation. It is as though peace were simply a meeting between the Palestinian and U.S. ambassadors. Peace has become a stick holding a

carrot to tempt us. What kind of peace is that? What brings peace is balance and action in the field. We, therefore, must intensify our strikes to make peace.

As for the United States, we still have a bone to pick with it. This should be a pan-Arab and not only a Palestinian affair, because the United States has insulted the entire Arab nation in its letter to the summit. It would be disgraceful to accept this insult. The United States would not have dared to insult the Arab nation if it had been united. The U.S. letter humiliates this nation, which should confront this U.S. dwarf collectively and learn how to deal with it on the economic, political, and human levels. This nation must stop it at its limit. As Palestinians, we know this enemy and we have the means to face it. If the United States wishes to start the battle in its own way, we will also start it in our own way.

Only weak daydreamers could say that this operation will affect the peace prospects. Peace does not come through good intentions or through trivial statements, pompous words, or Hebrew statements. Peace really comes when all means of struggle are united and when armed struggle is given basic momentum in this process. From my position in the Executive Committee, I consider this operation as the right one to lead toward peace. This does not conflict at all with our Palestinian people's objectives or the Palestine National Council [PNC] resolutions. On the contrary, this is an ideal implementation of these resolutions, which underscored armed struggle and stressed that the conflict with the enemy can only be resolved by achieving full victory for our people.

[Huzayyin] What is your opinion about the Arab role and what is required?

['Abbas] In my opinion, the Arab countries should deal with the United States in the same way the United States deals with them—treatment should be reciprocated. The United States should also respect the Arab nation, which really deserves to be respected. The United States should deal with the Arab nation the way it deals with other nations. I have not seen the United States interfere in the affairs of another country or other nations the way it interferes in the affairs of our Arab nation. In practice, the United States does not recognize us as human beings, nor does it treat us as a nation. The Arabs should support the Palestinian revolution and adopt effective decisions against the United States. I am not calling for war against the United States, but there are many effective economic and trade measures available. We, as revolutionaries, believe that the United States is exercising some sort of a blatant enmity that deserves every condemnation and confrontation from us.

[Huzayyin] As an Executive Committee member, how can you reconcile this membership with the continuance of such operations? Do you think this operation will create a crisis within the PLO?

['Abbas] Question No. one is: What is the name of this Executive Committee? Its name is the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. This means it is the leader of the Palestinian people for the liberation of Palestine. Has the current effort, detached from armed struggle, liberated Palestine? I shall be ready to discuss this if you can convince me that liberating Palestine can be achieved only through these means.

Question No. two is: Have the PNC and the Executive Committee called for an end to armed struggle? I know that the brother leader of the Palestinian revolution said no to terrorism and banned any operation outside Palestinian territory. I agree with this. I am against any military operation outside Palestinian territory, particularly against innocent people. Is it possible for the organization, the head of the Executive Committee, and the Palestinian people to lay down their weapons at a time when the Israeli enemy is striking us with weapons? Is it possible for any Palestinian official to say no to armed struggle at a time when tens of thousands of heavily-armed Israeli soldiers are firing at our people? The PLO has not abandoned the option of armed struggle. The PLO has proposed a peace plan. It has been struggling for two years now to accomplish this plan and the result has been thousands killed or wounded in the occupied territory and contempt for our values, traditions, and people. What is the result thus far? I am not criticizing the situation, but saying that any decision not backed by force will be unworkable. I have heard no call from my colleagues in the Executive Committee to lay down the rifle, nor have there been any decisions to this effect. The Executive Committee will call for laying down the rifle only when an important accomplishment has been made for our people, represented in the attainment of freedom and independence.

It has been said that the operation has set back Palestinian liberation, and that, had it not been for the PLF's landing operation, James Baker would have been dying to recognize the West Bank! If that were true, I would apologize. Baker will not take any action, neither will Israel rethink its position unless they realize that the Palestinian fist can do damage. We should take this militant route and depart from the path we have been following for the past two years, without necessarily being at loggerheads with the PLO's political platform. If our political option means accepting American advice, this is not what the PNC wants. Our people have not decided to capitulate or listen to American advice. Our people, who have sent me to the PNC and voted me into the PLO Executive Committee, have called for armed struggle. I am bound by the calls of my people and by PNC resolutions.

[Huzayyin] How much of an impact do you think the operation will have on Jewish immigration into Palestine?

['Abbas] It will have a major impact. The Israeli who is used to bathing off the beaches of Tel Aviv, Ashdod, and Herzliyya will now know that such things are not unheard of. What we have done will not be enough to curb immigration. The immigration must be dealt with by strong action. Political action and military action should be taken if immigration is to be affected. Action

must be taken to stop emigration at the source, and once emigres arrive in Palestine they should be stopped. Immigration is an extraordinary attack against our Palestinian and Arab peoples. It is a plague that must be dealt with using all the means at our disposal. Those who attempt to impose limits on it are at fault.

[Huzayyin] Without a doubt, the operation must have been meant as a message to the superpower summit. What did you want to tell them?

['Abbas] The message is two-fold. First, the Palestinian is saying that he is as determined as ever to struggle for the liberation of Palestine and for independence. Second, we are telling the major powers that there lives in Palestine a people worthy of life. Beyond that, when the superpowers discuss our cause, they must realize that massive Jewish immigration into Palestine is a crime against our people and their rights. They must also realize that those who discuss human rights must remember that we also have rights. Further, they must know that, given the opportunity, the human beings in this part of the world can make a contribution to world civilization. They cannot afford to ignore these facts. The Arab people have their own cultural tradition. The continued presence of the Zionists' entity on Palestinian land in its present form runs counter to human rights and to every high ideal in the world.

[Huzayyin] You have said that militant tasks still remain. Is this to say that further such operations are on the way?

['Abbas] When we discuss tasks, we mean militant missions in their various forms—social, humanitarian, or military. In that sense, the Jerusalem operation is statement number one. We mean that the operation signifies a qualitative change in the fight against the Israeli enemy. It is an advance that parallels progress in pan-Arab consciousness. Pan-Arab consciousness must be matched by higher levels of performance. The combat program that began on 29 May is just the beginning, and God willing, we will keep it up.

[Huzayyin] Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has made statements about the operation, and about you directly, in which he replied to the United States. What do you think of these statements?

['Abbas] In fact, I have read the statements and they are objective. In his capacity as PLO chairman, Abu-'Ammar does not intervene in the military affairs of the factions. We are not obliged to inform brother Abu-'Ammar about military affairs, especially since he was the first Palestinian fighter to fire the first bullet against the enemy. I believe that Abu-'Ammar fully understands the fact that violence only begets violence. From his position in the Palestinian people's leadership—and I take pride in him as leader of this people—he understands that patience has limits and that combat efforts must continue. Abu-'Ammar is the one who always says: The pledge and the oath will remain the same pledge and oath.

I apologize to Brother Abu-'Ammar for not informing him in advance of the operation. I tell him: Brother Abu-'Ammar, the pledge and the oath will remain the same pledge and oath, and we will continue the struggle until we achieve our Palestinian people's dream of freedom and independence. I also tell him: The PLO, which he leads, is the lighthouse and the flame that lights the way for us. I sincerely hope that our combat programs serve our national Palestinian struggle and serve this struggle, which Abu-'Ammar was the first to take charge of and to fire the first bullet in.

I am very satisfied with Abu-'Ammar's statement, because it came from the position of responsibility which we value, and from the courageous responsibility that we are used to hearing from this leader. In his reply to the Americans, he expressed the noble Palestinian spirit. Indeed, the PLO has no connection with the operation. What Abu-'Ammar has said about Abu al-'Abbas being chosen by the Palestinian people, and that he respects the Palestinian people's democracy is the most eloquent answer that can be given to the Americans, who went beyond all limits with their demands. On behalf of the Palestinian people's fighters, and on behalf of my brothers the fighters in the Jerusalem Operation, I pay tribute to brother Abu-'Ammar for his stance. We consider ourselves, as we have always done, fighters for Palestine's independence and freedom. I thank him for his stance.

[Huzayyin] It has been said that Jerusalem Operation may embarrass the commander in chief [Yasir 'Arafat] with the U.S. Administration. Although I cannot imagine that, I want to hear your opinion on these statements?

['Abbas] The question that gives rise to more questions is: Do those people think that Abu-'Ammar is so attached to U.S. desires? I believe that Abu-'Ammar is a leader of a people and a fighter, and, hence, nothing can embarrass him. On the contrary, the Americans must feel embarrassed by Abu-'Ammar. The Americans made promises to Abu-'Ammar and reached agreement with him, and they let him down 100 times. They should feel embarrassed. The Americans, who refused to give Abu-'Ammar a visa must feel embarrassed. How can Abu-'Ammar feel embarrassed, and why should he? Does the leader of a people feel embarrassed? In fact the idea, which some people are trying to market about Abu-'Ammar being embarrassed by the Americans, is a wrong idea. Abu-'Ammar, the leader-fighter who has been leading the Palestinian people for a quarter of a century, knows how to continue the militant march. We take pride in this leader as president of the Palestinian people and leader of the PLO.

[Huazyyin] U.S. circles are seeking to drag the names of Libya and Iraq into the operation. How do you react to these reports?

['Abbas] It is no secret that the U.S. Administration and Israel have been mounting a campaign against Libya and

Iraq. The underlying causes of the anti-Libya and anti-Iraq drive are quite well known. More particularly, they are aimed at arresting Iraq's technological and scientific progress. We must bear in mind that Iraq has won a victory for the Arab nation, helped raise the level of pan-Arab consciousness, and established a new concept for pan-Arab action. It is nothing new that Iraq and President Saddam Husayn should be on the receiving end of a campaign by the U.S. Administration and Israel. Neither needs new justifications for such a new aggression. The same goes for Libya and the al-Rabitah plant and Libyan policies. These two Arab states are vibrant with life. It is true that there is some kind of vitality in every Arab country, but these two Arab states share a more militant stand on behalf of the Arab nation and in the interest of an Arab renaissance. The enemies will also find in this operation another opportunity to contend that those who carried it out were trained in Iraq or Libya. They would thus be killing two birds with one stone—the first, a fresh campaign against Libya and Iraq; the second, a vicious and insidious drive to underrate Palestinian action. Naturally, we take pride in Arab cooperation, irrespective of its source. However, we emphasize that this operation was one hundred percent Palestinian and was conceived by the Palestinian brain and Palestinian fighters. The PLF's capabilities are those of the Arab nation. Much as I take pride in Libya and Iraq, it would be wrong to say that either had anything to do with the operation. American attempts to drag Libya's name into the operation are intended to pave the way for a new aggression, and the same applies in the case of Iraq. Such attempts are transparent. We are confident that Libya and Iraq are both well able to put up a proper defense to protect the achievements of the Arab nation and its progressive successes.

'Text' of PLF Statement

JN0206193990 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 1 Jun 90 p 19

["Text" of a statement issued by the Palestine Liberation Front, PLF, on the 30 May seaborne raid against Israel; date not given]

[Text] Only 10 hours after the successful Jerusalem seaborne operation, events began to reveal the enemy military and political leaders' confusion in their attempts to cover up their human and material losses, to hide the details of the battle and the size of the Palestinian landing, and obscure the way in which the Palestinian force reached its targets, penetrating all naval defenses and fortifications, including the navy's coast guard radar. The operation was carried out by our front's special units, which landed on the Palestinian coast along 80 km line, north and south of Tel Aviv. Our fighters waged one of the biggest and longest battles for liberation against the Zionist enemy. They inflicted the greatest number of human and material losses on enemy ranks, which included the Coast Guard, naval forces, and the Giv'ati Brigade, which was called in to help. Enemy forces were supported by the missile ship "Dabur" and air defense units, including helicopter gunships and fighter aircraft.

The Israeli media could no longer justify this confusion and hesitation to reveal the facts. Therefore, the Israelis were the first to be surprised by the lies told by their leadership when the Israeli army command announced that they were carrying out a comprehensive investigation and that the true details would be revealed within days.

According to a 31 May broadcast, Israeli radio said what happened this time caused severe concern because the Palestinian boats, which were equipped with Katyushas and heavy and light machine guns, were able to land on the shore in broad daylight, despite the state of maximum alert which had been declared by the Israeli army in all its land, sea, and air units.

By examining the Israeli army statements, any observer would discover that the Israeli lies were defeated after the military defeat of their forces at the hands of our heroic fighters in an 18- hour battle.

What is of interest is that the Israeli army command kept the battle secret for 11 hours, but was forced to report on the situation following rumors that created panic among the people of the coast, and the inhabitants who ran into the streets shouting that Palestinian fedayeen were able to take control of a passenger bus and that the coast had become a battle ground.

The first Israeli announcement of the battle was a terse report saying that Palestinian groups belonging to the Abu al-'Abbas-led PLF had sailed toward the coast in six boats and that one boat was able to land. It said a 30-minute battle with the fighters ensued resulting in killing 4 attackers and arresting 10.

Foreign media immediately echoed the Israeli statement and fell into Israel's deception trap and the Israeli army attempts to cover up the defeat. Therefore, reports in the press in various countries next morning came out relying on the Israeli spokesman's allegations.

However, the enemy radio astonished and disappointed everyone on the morning of 31 May, making them reevaluate the battle in light of PLF statements. Let us continue with the Israeli radio version of how the battle developed:

"The operation began on the evening of 29 May. The six speed boats left the mother ship, which continued on its course."

The radio claimed that one of the boats was destroyed while being lowered down from the ship and that two others broke down on the way to the Israeli coast, forcing the attackers to use the remaining two boats. It said the attackers lost a further boat, which was for refueling.

Then the two boats with 16 attackers and their military equipment on board split up—one heading to the north of Tel Aviv and the second to the south.

At exactly 0645 Wednesday, the first boat, which was sailing parallel to (Jatm::sh Ahad) north of Herzliyya, was spotted by the radar of the Coast Guard of the Israeli Navy. Immediately, a Dabur-class missile craft proceeded to the target zone where it pinpointed the location of the boat and fired missiles at it. At that moment, a state of maximum alert was d.clared, with the Navy commander ordering stepped up naval patrols. Helicopter gunships and military aircraft were flying overhead. In the meantime, a number of aircraft were sent to scout coastal points, since it was not yet clear how many boats had made for the coast and where they had gotten to.

The enemy radio's account continues as follows: In the meantime, the presence and location of another two stalled boats were discovered. It was then discovered that a third boat was missing and it might be close to shore.

At exactly 1000, the Dabur spotted the boat and the surveillance planes were informed that the identity of the boat had not been determined in an area where there usually are civilian vessels. With the identity of the boat finally established, orders were given that direct fire be commenced upon it. The 11 assailants then disembarked and split up into two groups that headed into the hills opposite and melted behind the trees. They were pursued by aircraft of the Air Force. The attackers then started firing R.P.G.'s followed by light weapon fire. The air defense unit soldiers returned the fire, and were backed by helicopter gunships, leaving four killed and two captured by the Giv'ati Brigade, which had already been called in to the scene.

At exactly 1200, the Israeli army was in control of the situation.

That is where the enemy radio account ends. By the radio's own admission, the operation began on the evening of Tuesday 29 May 1990 and ended the following day at 1200.

This acknowledgement tells only half the truth. In their first version of the battle, the Israelis reported that it lasted just half an hour, but was revised the following day to 12 hours.

The second part of the truth was revealed by Israeli Chief of Staff General Dan Shomron during a news conference he called Wednesday evening, which he opened by saying: It is impossible to seal the sea hermetically. He added: Our defense systems are always prepared for any emergency, but such things do happen. Shomron said that, regarding the strip where the assailants landed, we cannot set up big defense systems. Their landing on the beach did not surprise us. It was met by the Navy and helicopter gunships, which arrived on the scene with remarkable speed.

And here the truth emerges and the lies told by the Israeli Army commanders are exposed. For, if the Israeli Navy's radar, the Israeli Coast Guard, and the Israeli air units spotted the boats from the outset, how then did our combatants manage to reach the coast? How did they make a landing and climb the hills? And where were the Israeli army troops throughout the 12 hours preceding the beginning of the operation?

Moreover, the Israeli radio admitted that 11 combatants landed on the coast, moved to hills, and hid behind trees where the battle ensued with the use of R.P.G.'s and other weapons.

The enemy's media changed their version of the story 10 hours after this when they were forced to give a fuller and truer version of the story. However, they made no mention whatsoever of the 12- barrel rocket launchers carried on board the Palestinian boats.

Hence, the facts that we mentioned in our statement represent a media victory for the PLF to be added to the military victory scored by our combatants.

And here, we would like to state the following facts:

First, the six boats, with their 18-men crew, set out for their target locations in the small hours of Wednesday, 30 May.

Second, when there was a distance of five km separating the boats from the beach, the rocket launchers began to shell their selected targets.

Third, when the boats approached the beach, the group split into two sections, each of which consists of three boats. The first section headed for its targets north of Tel Aviv, whereas the second section left for its targets south of Tel Aviv.

Fourth, when the boats anchored off their targets, our combatants disembarked from their boats and took control of the coastal road, extending from the two remote points of Herzliyya and Ashqelon where they clashed with enemy troops stationed there and also with the reinforcements that arrived on the scene of the clashes.

Fifth, from the beginning and until it achieved its objectives, the operation lasted 18 hours. The fact that our combatants ran out of ammunition was what actually ended the fighting.

Sixth, our combatants inflicted grave losses in men and equipment on the enemy. The enemy will not be able to conceal or cover up these losses.

Once again, we return to expose the lies told by the enemy—lies that show its confusion and failure to tell the true version of the story regarding the battle. We would like to tell you here of the statement made by Police Inspector General Ya'aqov Terner, who said that the initial information on the Palestinian landing was provided by civilians. He added: At approximately 1000, we were informed of the developments. Initial reports told of the landing of boats carrying attackers onto the beach; and this information was provided by civilians who were on the beach.

Terner added: In the wake of this battle, the police command decided to reconsider its channels of communication with the Israeli army.

As for Israeli radio, it said that divine providence largely influenced the course of events and developments

regardless of the statements made by senior officers of the General Staff and the Israeli police.

Furthermore, the testimony of eyewitnesses, carried by world news agencies, were unanimous on the point that the Palestinian coast was turned into a real battlefield. This confirms once again that the Palestinian fighter's ability to reach his national soil is limited neither by great distances nor any barriers, obstacles, or fortifications established by the enemy.

The Jerusalem seaborne operation will bring about a change leading to the victory of the fighting Palestinian will. It is a harbinger of an escalation of armed struggle that will continue until victory.

'Abbas: 500 Israeli Casualties

JN0306174990 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 2 Jun 90 pp 1, 30

[By Najih Khalil]

[Text] Mr. Muhammad 'Abbas, also known as Abu al-'Abbas, secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF] has vowed that the next strike against Israel will be more telling. In an exclusive statement to AL-SIYASAH, he said: Last Wednesday's [30 May] operation along the Palestinian coast was in retaliation for the Rishon Leziyyon massacre committed by an Israeli soldier against Palestinian workers.

Abu al-'Abbas put the Israeli casualties in the operation at more than 500 killed or wounded.

He added: The operation has (?disrupted) this year's tourist season in Israel. Further, Israel had to deploy more than 10,000 soldiers against our fighters, who took the enemy by surprise. The enemy was surprised to see our fighters engaging them on land and sea. He said Israel's material losses as a result are estimated at $5 billion. [as published]

Abu al-'Abbas denied that the taking of hostages was planned as part of the operation. The plan was to attack designated targets along an 80-km swathe of the Palestinian coast, but no hostage-taking was envisioned.

On the type of boats used in the operation, the PLF's secretary general said they were converted pleasure speedboats that had been equipped with rocket launchers and heavy machineguns with a range of up to 10 kms. He stressed that the technical improvements to the boats were carried out with Palestinian expertise.

Abu al-'Abbas said the six boats used in the attack had been put to sea from a commercial vessel owned by the PLF 200 kms off Tel Aviv. He denied an Israeli allegation that Libya or the Libyan Navy had anything to do with the operation.

Abu al-'Abbas refused to be drawn on how much of a target he will become for the United States and Israel after the operation. He said: I never think along those lines. I only think about the next plan and the next operation against the Israel enemy.

Abu al-'Abbas added: The American reaction is hardly surprising, especially since we regard the United States as an implacable enemy of the Palestinian people.

Abu al-'Abbas stressed that the Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat is not going to take a negative stand on the operation. He hailed Yasir 'Arafat as a key Palestinian militant revolutionary. He called him a role model for us in the struggle against Israel and all the enemies of the Palestinian people.

PLF Stresses Military Target

NC0106200890 Paris AFP in English 1952 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Baghdad, June 1 (AFP)—A radical Palestinian group claiming responsibility for a seaborne anti-Israeli assault said Friday that the operation was aimed at military targets and stressed that it had not attacked civilians.

The Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) of Abu al-'Abbas, in a communique received here by Agence France-Presse, warned that "no Israeli military target in occupied Palestine is beyond the reach of Palestinian fighters and can be reached by air, sea or land, regardless of the distance."

The Israeli army on Wednesday said it had killed four Palestinian commandos and captured 12 others as they tried to land on two beaches aboard speedboats north and south of Tel Aviv in preparation for a major attack on civilian centers.

One boat managed to reach the coast but came under fire from Israeli helicopters and troops, while a second was seized further out to sea and surrendered without a fight, according to the army.

No Israeli casualties were reported.

The United States denounced the attempted raid and threatened to break off a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization, of which the PLF is a member, unless PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat condemned the operation as a terrorist attack.

The PLF statement said the commandos planned to strike at "enemy military positions along the coast of Palestine" and described the operation as "consistent with the will of our people."

It said two groups of commandos landed on the coast and seized control of a road linking Tel Aviv to Ashqelon in the south and Herzilyya in the north.

The fighters engaged the army for 18 hours, during which Israeli forces "suffered heavy human and material losses," the PLF asserted, adding that its fighters "did not attack civilian targets."

It said three members of the 16-man team had Syrian nationality.

PFLP Praises Operation

JN0406080590 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 2 Jun 90 p 1, 30

[By Shakir al-Jawhari from Baghdad]

[Text] The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] has very strongly supported the heroic fedayeen operation carried out by Palestinian fedayeen groups on the Palestinian coast and waged a violent attack on the U.S. threats to stop dialogue with the PLO.

Abu-'Ali Mustafa [Mustafa al-Zibri], PLO Executive Committee member and PFLP deputy secretary general, has said in a statement to AL-SIYASAH that the PFLP considers the operation carried out by the strugglers of the Palestine Liberation Front part of the course of the Palestinian people's heroic struggle; they have been fighting their contemporary revolution on various levels and in various ways and means for the past quarter of a century. He considered self-sacrifice, breaking enemy lines, and using weapons in this effort the correct expression for the slogan of supporting the intifadah with fire. He affirmed that, regardless of the way the Zionist enemy described the operation, it took place within the framework of the Palestinian people's heroic struggle and befits the PLO's struggle program. He pointed out that the Palestine National Council has never, in any of its sessions, ceased to affirm the continuation of armed struggle, and that includes the 19th session in which it announced the independence document and the Palestinian peace project.

The ranking Palestinian official affirmed that this operation strengthens the role of the Palestinian masses in confronting the occupation on the road to realizing national independence. He said that we, in our capacity as PLO and PFLP, view this operation with great appreciation and amazement at the brave action which our struggling groups of our Palestinian people carried out by breaking the enemy lines and attempting to reach the Palestinian shore. He added that he believes the operation achieved its goals regardless of the number of losses among enemy ranks, which nobody can confirm.

He pointed out that the basic aim of this operation is to respond to the terrorist actions carried out by the enemy against our Palestinian people under occuation. He affirmed that the Israeli fascist volence must be countered by legitimate revolutionary violence.

Responding to a question by AL-SIYASAH on the U.S. reaction to the operation in which Washington threatened to stop dialogue with the PLO and asked it to condemn the operation, the Palestinian official, who took part in the Arab summit meetings in Baghdad, said that we do not care about the U.S. reaction so long as the U.S. reaction is hostile to the Palestinian people's national interests. He wondered what had resulted from the dialogue with the United States? He answered that this dialogue was merely a U.S. attempt to busy the PLO with the intention of gaining time and presenting the largest possible amount of support to Shamir's project.

He affirmed that the dialogue was useless and that threats to halt it are threats with a blunt weapon that will have no effect at all. He said that when the Americans feel that their interest lies in stopping the dialogue, they will do so without looking for pretexts. At any rate, this dialogue has practically and officially been halted since August 1989. What has been happening since then are simply meetings between the Palestinian and U.S. ambassadors in Tunis. It is not a dialogue in the common sense of the word as was the case in the earlier sessions.

He wondered, what was it the Americans were threatening us with? He answered that they were threatening us with their trivialities, and that they could continue to do so as long as they please.

PLF Apologizes to 'Arafat

NC0206110890 Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Kuwait, June 2 (AFP)—A radical Palestinian group that claimed a raid on the Israeli coast has apologized to PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat for not informing him in advance of the operation, newspapers reported here Saturday [2 June]. Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], head of the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), told the Kuwaiti papers AL-WATAN and AS-SIYASAH that Wednesday's [30 May] aborted raid was "just the start of a programme of armed operations" against Israel.

"I present my excuses to the chairman of the PLO executive committee (Mr. 'Arafat) for not having informed him of the planned operation or of the date it was to be carried out," the PLF leader was quoted as saying.

Abu al-Abbas said the operation needed almost three years of preparation and cost around three million dollars.

The Israeli army said it killed four Palestinian commandos and captured 12 others as they tried to land on two beaches aboard speedboats north and south of Tel Aviv in preparation for a major attack on civilian centres.

But the PLF leader, who is a member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's executive committee, insisted the raid was "100 percent military and could not be considered as being a terrorist operation." The PLO was not involved in the raid, although the operation was "in keeping with resolutions of the Palestine National Council (or parliament-in-exile) in favour of the armed struggle," Abul al- Abbas said.

The United States has denounced the attempted raid and threatened to break off a dialogue with the PLO unless Mr. 'Arafat condemned the operation as a terrorist attack and sanctioned the perpetrators.

The PLF has said its commandos planned to strike only at "enemy military positions along the coast of Palestine." The PLO leader on Thursday stopped short of issuing a condemnation, saying simply that his organisation was "not responsible for this operation and (had) no connection with it." Mr. 'Arafat explicitly renounced terrorism in 1988, paving the way for U.S.-PLO contacts after a 13-year break.

In Amman, the head of the PLO's information department said Saturday the organisation was "re-evaluating its dialogue with the United States ... following the recent American positions." Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh was referring to the U.S. veto Thursday [31 May] of a U.N. Security Council resolution to send observers to the Israeli-occupied territories. The decision of Palestinian nationalist leaders in the territories to suspend all contacts with the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem as a protest against the veto was a "first step" in the re-evaluation, he told Agence France-Presse.

Mr. 'Abd Rabbuh, who represents the PLO in its dialogue in Tunis with U.S. Ambassador Robert Pelletreau, described Washington's warnings that it could break off the talks as "blackmail".

The PLO's second-in-command, Salah Khalaf, has meanwhile voiced discontent over the dialogue that opened in December 1988. The PLO will not take the initiative to break off the dialogue, "but if the United States does, we won't be upset because we stand to lose nothing," the London-based publication MIDEAST MIRROR quoted him as saying Friday [1 June].

'Arafat News Conference

LD0106221990 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Yesterday evening in Baghdad brother president and leader Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the state of Palestine, held a news conference during which he answered the journalists' questions about the developments on the Palestinian arena. The radio correspondent sums up the proceedings of the conference for us in the following dispatch.

[Begin recording] [correspondent] Brothers, brother Abu-'Ammar, president of the state of Palestine, held a news conference in the Iraqi capital, Baghdad. Brother Abu-'Ammar answered the questions of the Arab and international press. He said:

I would like to say the PLO has nothing to do with the operations carried out by a Palestinian group off the Palestinian shores occupied by Israel in 1948. I would have expected a similar stand from the United States vis-a-vis the Israeli Government and Army when they carry out daily massacres against the Palestinian people.

Brother Abu-'Ammar said there are about (?1200) martyrs, 80,000 wounded, 7,000 handicapped, 6,000 cases of miscarriage among the Palestinian women, and 85,000 Palestinians in camps, those of mass detention in Israel, at a time when the United States administration is increasing its aid to the Israeli Government. I had warned at the Security Council, and during my recent international contacts including my recent meeting with the European troika, that the continuity of Israeli violence, crimes, and massacres, will result in a state of instability in the region, and will lead to reactions. This is why I am concerned with the peace process, which Israel is rejecting.

The peace process consists in the Palestinian peace initiative, the Arab peace initiative, the UN peace initiative, the EEC peace initiative, the peace initiative put forward by Presidents Gorbachev and Mitterrand, the Egyptian 10 points, and Baker's plan. This is why Shamir is called Mr. No by the European newspapers. Sharon, the killer of women and children, is still number two in the Likud and in the government.

Concerning the declarations made by the U.S. Administration which threaten to (?put an end) to the dialogue between the PLO and the U.S. administration, Brother Abu-'Ammar declined to give any comment. However, he said: We said the PLO is not responsible for this operation, and we have nothing to do with it. I am talking about the official institutions, frameworks, and forces belonging to the PLO.

About the membership of Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] in the Executive Committee [of the PLO], brother Abu-'Ammar said to the Western journalists who asked him: It seems to me you are not with democracy. It was the PNC [Palestinian National Council] that elected him, not me. We are a democratic organization, and we are proud of our democracy.

In reply to a question on whether the U.S. request is an impudence and an interference in the Palestinian internal affairs, brother president Abu-'Ammar replied: We do not get furious and no one can provoke us.

On whether the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue is practically at a standstill, and has not led to any result so far, and why then should the PLO still adheres to it, brother Abu-'Ammar replied: At the time of international detente, no one blocks off its channels with a superpower like the United States, and I do not see a reason for stopping the dialogue.

When asked it if is not time for the Arabs to understand the West is hostile toward them even if they offer the West everything, the brother president Abu-'Ammar replied: First, the West is not hostile toward us, and we, on 7 June, have an Arab-European encounter at the level of the delegates of the Arab countries in the Arab League [word indistinct]. Before that, it was at the level of foreign ministers in Paris, under the chairmanship of President Mitterrand, and King Hasan II of Morocco. This Mediterranean is a lake: We live in its southeastern area, while the Europeans live in its southern [as heard] region. This is geopolitics, and we are meant to establish the most solid ties with all parts of the world as an Arab

nation. This is clear in our resolutions taken at the extraordinary Arab summit to be in pace with developments and changes.

To a question on whether he is expecting a retaliation against Iraq or Libya, for instance, the brother president Abu-'Ammar replied at his Baghdad news conference, by saying: Iraq, Libya, southern Lebanon, Jordan, and other states are included in the Israeli threat, not just because of this operation, but the threat has been publicly made for a number of years and months by the Israeli military commanders. What would you call the siege of Beirut? What would you call the occupation of southern Lebanon? What would you call the continuation of the Israeli occupation to the Palestinian land? Jordan is indeed threatened.

Asked if there is something new concerning reconciliation with the Syrians, brother Abu-'Ammar said: When time is appropriate for us and the Syrians, I will go there. [end recording]

Arab Reaction to U.S. Veto of UN Mission

'Arafat Criticizes

JN0106195890 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1740 GMT 1 June 90

[By Faruq Shukri]

[Text] Baghdad, 1 June (WAKH)—Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat has expressed his deep regret over the U.S. veto yesterday of a resolution to send a Security Council fact-finding committee to study Israeli practices and policies against the Palestinian people.

In statements today to Arab and world media correspondents, 'Arafat described the U.S. veto as a blow to peace.

He added that by taking this stand, the United States is encouraging Israel to commit more crimes and massacres against Palestinians in the occupied territories. He stressed that this U.S. policy will further escalate violence in the region, adding that he considers this a serious exacerbation of the present situation. 'Arafat went on to say: "I hold the U.S. Administration responsible for all the consequences of this measure on the Palestinian people."

The U.S. Administration yesterday exercised the veto against a resolution that had the approval of 14 of 15 states. The resolution provides for the dispatch of a fact-finding committee to study the condition of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

Palestinian president 'Arafat said he addressed urgent messages today to the presidents and governments of the five permanent states of the Security Council to consider quick measures for the protection of Palestinian people.

Palestinian president 'Arafat today met at his place of residence in Baghdad with the ambassadors of the Soviet Union and China. He also met with the ambassadors of the European troika, which consists of France, Italy, and Ireland, and gave them urgent messages to their governments in this regard.

President 'Arafat is scheduled to meet later this evening with the British ambassador in the Iraqi capital for the same reason. Moreover, 'Arafat has asked the Palestinian ambassador in Tunisia to hold an urgent meeting with the U.S. ambassador for the same purpose.

Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat sent urgent messages to presidents of the nonalignment governments, Islamic, African, and Scandinavian countries, in which he called on them to advance efforts to convene an international conference in order to establish peace in the Middle East.

The PLO Executive Committee chairman declared that he will directly refer the issue of dispatching a fact-finding mission to the UN General Assembly now that the United States has exercised the right of veto in the Security Council. He said negotiations are currently in progress to secure this decision through an extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly. A call for the convocation of the UN General Assembly has been discussed, he added.

'Arafat described the U.S. veto, which is the seventh veto in one year to protect Israeli crimes, as "pouring U.S. oil on the Israeli fire." He added that this decision is a message of challenge by the U.S. Administration to the resolutions adopted by the extraordinary Arab summit, which concluded two days ago.

Palestinian president 'Arafat pointed out that the veto contradicts the statements by U.S. President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker in this regard. Regrettably, 'Arafat added, the U.S. Administration took measures counter to what President Bush said. 'Arafat cited an Arabic proverb in this regard which says: "Your words please me; your deeds make me wonder."

He added: The U.S. position challenges the Baghdad summit resolutions that the Arabs should shoulder their responsibilities. The U.S. veto, furthermore, is a message to the Washington summit, and a blow to the United Nations, its role, and political and human efficacy, whether as represented by the Security Council or the General Assembly. It is also considered a threat to peace efforts in the region, and will obstruct these.

Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat expressed deep regret because the U.S. Administration has implemented what was declared by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. 'Arafat said that using the veto against a draft resolution that was approved by the United States, and after we approved the amendment conveyed by the British emissary, means clearly that the U.S. Administration is showing its true colors; that is, it has no desire to establish peace.

'Arafat concluded: This U.S. position covers up crimes committed by Israel against the Palestinian individual, protects these crimes, and encourages more of them. He

also wondered: Do man's rights—according to U.S. norms—end when the issue deals with the rights of the Palestinian individual?

Abu-Sharif Comments

LD0306114290 Algiers APS in English 1017 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Tunis, 3/6/90 (APS)—"The USA has to adopt a balanced position concerning the events in the occupied territories and to stop the policy of two weights and two measures dealing with the respect of the human rights and the condemnation of terrorism because in this way it encourages the extent of extremism", said Bassam Abu-Sharif, the political adviser of Yasir 'Arafat.

Bassam Abu-Sharif also indicated that intensive contacts are occuring between the PLO and the USA to safeguard the peace process in the region. Adding however that the veto opposed by Washington to the Security Council to the sending of an enquiry mission to the occupied territories is another way which makes things more complex and encourages the Zionist entity to carry on with its terrorism against the Palestinian people.

Palestinian Leaders To Meet

NC0206163790 Paris AFP in English 1603 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Tunis, June 2 (AFP)—Palestinian leaders will meet Sunday or Monday, probably in Baghdad, to review current U.S. positions and the possible break in U.S.-Palestinian talks following a provocative message from Washington, the PLO's number two, Salah Khalaf, said here Saturday.

The announcement came two days after the United States vetoed a U.N. Security Council resolution to send a U.N. investigative team to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and threatened to break its dialogue with the PLO after an abortive Palestinian raid on two Israeli beaches.

Mr. Khalaf said Friday that Washington officially requested the PLO to condemn the aborted seaborne landing by commandos of the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) led by Muhammad 'Abbas, who sits on the PLO executive committee chaired by Yasir 'Arafat.

The Israeli army on Wednesday foiled the Palestinian raid north and south of Tel Aviv.

Mr. Khalaf said that Palestinian officials had reiterated their already enunciated public statements to U.S. officials that the PLO "respected its pledge not to carry out military operations outside Israel and the occupied territories and not to attack Israeli civilians."

But, he said, the U.S. considered "one people's legitimate armed struggle as an act of terrorism."

Mr. Khalaf, also known as Abu-Iyad, told French reporters the expected meeting would group members of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Executive Committee as well as officials from other organizations under the PLO's umbrella.

The meeting will be followed by a gathering of the Palestinian Central Council which represents all the guerrilla groups and is an intermediary between the council and the Palestine National Council, or parliament-in-exile.

Mr. Khalaf disavowed knowledge by the PLO of the PLF operation on Israeli beaches in which four Palestinian commandos were killed and 12 others captured by Israeli forces.

He protested against Washington's threat to break off a dialogue with the PLO unless Mr. 'Arafat condemned the operation as a terrorist attack, adding that if the U.S. carried out its threat, "it would be a gift to all kinds of extremists opposed to the PLO's policy."

In 1988, the U.S. reversed a 13-year ban on talks with the PLO after Mr. 'Arafat publicly renounced terrorism.

But Mr. Khalaf said the PLO would not renounce its principles at all costs just to please the United States and to maintain the dialogue at all costs.

If the U.S.-PLO contacts end, Mr. Khalaf said, "it will be the end of U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's plan," he said referring to the formula for peace in the Middle East put forward by the U.S. top diplomat.

Mr. Khalaf said the PLO could not prevent extremist organizations from carrying out military operations in the occupied territories or elsewhere.

Extremists, including Muslim fundamentalists, were in the background when the PLO launched its peace plan which was widely acclaimed by the Palestinian people, he said.

"But the current peace process stalemate has given the extremists the opportunity to revert to the use of force," he added.

Asked whether he expected an Israeli retaliatory raid against PLO targets after the failed attack on Israel, Mr. Khalaf said that security at the organization's headquarters here had been beefed up.

In a related development, a PLF official said Saturday that the organization would "continue its stepped up armed struggle until the end of the (Israeli) occupation."

In a communique released to Agence France-Presse in Amman, the Front said Washington's demands that the PLF be excluded from the PLO were the start of a campaign by the U.S. and Israel against the Palestinian people.

In Damascus, the head of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Nayif Hawatimah, said Saturday that a boycott of Washington by Palestinian figures "is a step in the right direction."

Mr. Hawatimah, in a statement released here, said the measure would force the United States to respect international will favoring an international peace conference on the Middle East and to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Radwan Abu-'Ayish, president of the Palestinian Journalists Union, said Friday that Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories had decided to break off contacts with the U.S. consulate in Jerusalem.

"A boycott of the U.S. administration will make Palestinian conservatives and Arabs who put stock in a separate American solution (to the Palestinian problem) revise their policy," Mr. Hawatimah said.

He called on Arab states to review their economic and commercial ties with Washington.

The association of Palestinian trade unions in the occupied Gaza Strip meanwhile called for an "international boycott day" of American products on June 5 to protest against the U.S. veto in the U.N. Security Council.

Commentary on U.S. 'Threats' To Halt Dialogue

Termed 'Blackmail'

LD0206164790 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Following the recent U.S. stands that show the Bush administration's bias toward Israeli policies, Yasir 'Abd Rabbu, information adviser to president Yasir 'Arafat, has stressed that the Palestinian leadership is currently working for a reappraisal of its negotiations with the United States. He pointed out that the decision yesterday by the Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories to sever any contacts with the representatives of the U.S. Administration is a first step in this direction. He described the U.S. threats to halt negotiations with the PLO as unacceptable blackmail.

In this respect, we note that the U.S. ambassador to Tunis, Robert Pelletreau Jr. last Thursday [31 May] urged the PLO to expel from Israel [as heard] the leaders of the seaborne landing operation undertaken last Wednesday [30 May] by armed fedayeen groups, threatening to end dialogue with the PLO if it does not comply with this request.

For his part, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, said in a statement to the magazine MIDDLE EAST MIRROR, published in London, that the Palestinians would lose nothing if Washington decided to put an end to its negotiations with the PLO. [passage omitted]

Al-Hasan Casts Doubt

LD0306093690 Kuwait KUNA in English 0820 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Kuwait, June 3 (KUNA)—Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser Hani al-Hasan has cast doubt on recent U.S. threats that Washington might halt its dialogue with the PLO in the wake of Palestinian commando attack on Israel. Al-Hasan, in statements published Sunday [3 June] in Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, said if the U.S. Administration made such a move, it would in effect be advertising its rejection of the Middle East peace process.

The likelihood of halting the U.S.-PLO dialogue emerged after last Wednesday's [30 May] Palestinian seaborne commando attack on Israel. The PLO has said it had nothing to do with the operation and angered the U.S. Administration because it refused to condemn it.

Al-Hasan pointed out that the Palestinian Liberation Organization has not "begged" dialogue from the United States, but rather forced it on the American administration through the Palestinian intifadah against the Israeli occupation. The PLO has already complained that the dialogue with Washington, begun in December 1988, was going at a snail's pace and that the American administration was stalling on driving the dialogue to tangible results. 'Arafat's adviser emphasized the U.S. threats would not affect the PLO's line of action or make it drop any of its rights, including the right to "armed struggle against Israeli military targets."

The PLO leadership is expected to meet within the coming 48 hours to discuss the future of the dialogue with the American administration against the backdrop of Washington's threats to halt it, according to senior Palestinian official Saturday [2 June].

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union clearly indicated it would not relish a halt or suspension of the U.S.-PLO dialogue, especially that the PLO had absolved itself from the last Wednesday Palestinian attack on Israel. Moscow's position on the issue was voiced by Soviet Communist Party Central Committee member Yevgeniy Primakov who is accompanying President Mikhail Gorbachev in his current visit to the United States.

Primakov told a press conference in Washington Saturday [2 May] it would be a "bad" development if Washington decided to suspend the dialogue.

Further on Al-Hasan

LD0306175690 Kuwait KUNA in English 1545 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Kuwait, June 3 (KUNA)—A Palestinian official has doubted the seriousness of U.S. threats to halt dialogue with the PLO, explaining that such a step would mean Washington's rejection of the Mideast peace process.

Central Committee member of Fatah Commando Movement and political advisor to the Palestinian president

Hani al-Hasan told Kuwaiti daily AL-QABAS in an interview to be published in detail later, that the PLO did not beg for the dialogue with Washington but rather imposed it on the American Administration as a result of the intifadah.

He said that the American threats will not affect [word indistinct] policy or force it to give up any of its rights including armed struggle against Israeli military targets.

The U.S. State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler had threated a few days ago that Washington would end its dialogue with the organization if it did not condemn the Palestinian attack on Tel Aviv beaches last Wednesday and expel the PLO faction responsible for that operation.

'Arafat Interviewed on Baghdad Summit Results

LD0206083990

[Editorial Report] Algiers Television Service in Arabic at 1935 GMT on 1 June carries a 30-minute interview, recorded on 31 May, with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat "via satellite" within "The Event" program hosted by Madani Ameur. 'Arafat's location is not given.

Madani Ameur begins the program by welcoming 'Arafat and then presents to 'Arafat and viewers a television documentary on the events which prompted the holding of the emergency Arab summit, specifically the emigration of Soviet Jews to the Israeli occupied territories and Israeli threats against Iraq.

Following the documentary, 'Arafat reviews the agenda of the Baghdad emergency Arab summit; he points out that all previous Arab summits also dealt with the Palestinian issue. Asked about the value of the Baghdad summit, 'Arafat replies:

"Look, we can say clearly and confidently that this summit is a turning point in Arab thinking, a turning point in the Arab orientation, a turning point in Arab confrontation, a turning point in implementing the resolutions upon which we have agreed. This will become clear in the next few weeks."

'Arafat reminds Ameur of the upcoming political and economic ministerial meetings which will be held to examine the challenges of the future. 'Arafat also notes that the summit decided to support the uprising at the material, political, and information levels. 'Arafat continues: In addition to this—and this is a very important point—we consider the joint Arab defense council as one of the points to be relied upon in facing Israeli threats.

'Arafat says that Arabs will have to take appropriate measures to end Jewish immigration. He reads excerpts from the final communique of the Baghdad summit to this effect. He also stresses that all the permanent member countries of the Security Council will be informed about these measures.

Asked about the memos sent by the U.S. to Arab countries, 'Arafat replies: The U.S. Administration sent memos to the Arab countries in which it told them about its viewpoint concerning the summit. Our decision was to entrust the Arab League secretary general with replying to the U.S. Administration and to publicize this reply, which was announced today in some newspapers and by some news agencies.

'Arafat then notes that all Arab countries clearly side with Iraq morally and materally.

Ameur then asks: Were there no talks of forming a collective force of Arab disuassion in case of aggression?

'Arafat replies: No, but clearly pointing to the joint defense council—which is mentioned for the first time in many years—this has a clear and frank meaning and significance. He who has not understood up to now can now understand. What can I do for such a person? Am I to keep explaining to someone who does not want to understand? The whole world has assessed this summit differently from previous ones. 'Arafat then quotes from the Koran.

Ameur asks: So can we say, Mr. President, to the Arab masses in the Arab homeland that the Arab countries will take part together in any aggression against any Arab country?

'Arafat responds: Look, there is no need to use big words, otherwise we will enter the usual labyrinths. Let facts introduce themselves, and we will see.

'Arafat goes on to recall previous Israeli aggression against Lebanon and Iraq and says that this could not be done again without punishment. About the recent killing of Palestinian workers near Tel Aviv, 'Arafat says that the Arabs, with the United Nations, superpowers, and big blocks, will try to force Israel to stop its crimes. UN protection for the Palestinian occupied territories is needed.

Ameur asks: Was all this decided in Geneva too?

'Arafat says: Not yet. You know, the Americans are trying to dodge the question. They are occasionally threatening to use the veto. This is why, if they use the veto this time, we will go to the General Assembly under the (?slogan) 'Uniting for peace' [preceding three words in English]. Resolutions of the General Assembly will have the same effect as those made by the Security Council.

'Arafat then confirms that the summit decided to provide Jordan with aid. He also says that despite the absence of the Lebanese from the summit, King Fahd presented the report of the tripartite committee on their behalf. 'Arafat stresses that the resolutions of the Baghdad summit are the beginning of an Arab renaissance at both the popular and official levels. He quotes additional Koranic verses.

Ameur then asks: Mr. President, a final word about the operation which took place yesterday [30 May] near Tel Aviv shores. Was this operation a Fida'i [freedom fighter] one?

'Arafat answers: You should know that I said at the United Nations that any action will be met with a reaction. It is normal that there is a reaction to the massacres being carried out against our people. I warned the Security Council and the permanent member countries that a reaction is bound to happen against the continuation of the Israeli crimes. I said there is a limit to patience, and here I say: We should be committed to the Palestinian initiative. This is why we are seeking peace, but attachment to peace could not be from just one side. The Arab side is not enough. So far, Israel rejected all peace initiatives. It rejected the Palestinian peace initiative, the Arab peace initiative, the UN peace initiative, the EEC peace initiative, the Mitterrand-Gorbachev peace initiative, even the Baker plan, and before it the Egyptian 10-point plan. So what do they want? They want occupation and expansion to continue to edify greater Israel. He reiterates what he has said and shows a map of greater Israel. The Arab nation should be vigilant, he urges.

Ameur then asks a final question: Does Israel's persistence in rejecting peace plans mean the return of Palestinian armed struggle as a last choice?

'Arafat responds: This question can only be examined at the Palestinian National Council, not on television or radio networks. 'Arafat concludes by hailing the struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and predicting that victory is near.

Khalaf: 'Military Operations' Not Terrorism

JN0106192090 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Kamal Tarabayh dispatch]

[Text] In his statement to today's London-based MIDEAST MIRROR newsletter, Abu-Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the PLO Executive Committee, has said that he was not surprised at yesterday's U.S. veto at the Security Council preventing the adoption of a draft resolution calling for the dispatch of a fact-finding tripartite committee to the occupied territory. Abu-Iyad added: Since the beginning of the intifadah, the United States has many times used the veto against resolutions related to Palestinian rights or on efforts to stop the Israeli repression against the Palestinian people. Now it is again challenging Palestinian and Arab feelings, confirming its complete bias in favor of Israel.

Regarding the possibility of halting the American-Palestinian dialogue, Abu-Iyad said: First, when we say that we renounce terrorism, we mean the operations conducted outside the occupied territory and Israel. However, we never said—nor we did we commit ourselves at all—to stopping military operations against Israel as long as it occupies our land and rejects the peace process. Second, the dialogue with Washington is fruitless. Whether they threaten to stop or actually do so is all the same to us, because we will lose nothing. I would like also to say that the PLO will not take the initiative to call off the dialogue with Washington.

Despite this, Abu-Iyad asserted that the PLO will not go back on its peace initiative announced by the Palestine National Council in 1988. He added: We do not consider the peace initiative a concession; it is a strategy. We did not embark on the initiative to please the United States or Israel, but in the interest of our people, and to show world public opinion that the Palestinians honestly seek peace within the framework of two states.

Concluding his statement, Abu-Iyad said: Israel's stand on the Palestinian initiative has deepened the conviction that peace cannot be begged, and that the Palestinian people should fight with all means to achieve this peace. He affirmed that the PLO Central Council will hold an urgent meeting to discuss the situation.

Al-Qaddumi on Choosing 'Means of Struggle'

LD0306095190 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0708 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 3 June 90, KUNA—The foreign minister of Palestine, Faruq al-Qaddumi, has said that the Palestinian people has the right to choose the means of struggle it deems appropriate for the liberation of its territory in accordance with the international documents and agreements which give peoples the right to make such a choice. He described the U.S. request to the organization to condemn the seaborne Operation Jerusalem and expel Abu al-Abbas from the Executive Committee as "a big political deviation."

The head of the PLO's Political Department, Faruq al-Qaddumi, said in an interview published today in AL-WATAN newspaper that the U.S. bias towards Israel puts us under no obligation to reply to the U.S. request, which debases the United States in the eyes of the world, shows it for what it is, and drives people, no matter how small they are, into not replying to its requests. [passage omitted]

Hakam Al-Bal'awi Confers With Pelletreau

LD0106141890 Kuwait KUNA in English 1327 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Tunis, June 1 (KUNA)—Central Committee member of Palestine National Liberation Movement (FATAH) and Palestine's ambassador to Tunisia Hakam al-Bal'awi confered here last night with the U.S. Ambassador to Tunisia Robert Pelletreau, reliable Palestinian sources said Friday.

The sources added that the two sides discussed during the meeting the latest political developments in the Middle East topped by the Palestinian question and Palestinian people conditions living in the occupied territories.

The U.S. Administration earlier denounced the Wednesday's Palestinian sea-borne attack along the Israeli coastline, carried out by the Palestinian Liberation Front (PLF) of Muhammad al-'Abbas (Abu al-'Abbas), and

threatened to break off dialogue with the PLO if the organization failed to condemn the commando attack.

The Palestinian leadership, headed by Palestine's President Yasir 'Arafat, is in session in Baghdad since yesterday to discuss the situation in the occupied lands.

'Arafat Sends 'Urgent' Message to Gorbachev

JN0206173690 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], head of the state of Palestine and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has sent an urgent message to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. The message was delivered by the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad when he was received yesterday by brother Abu-'Ammar.

WAFA has learned that the message concerns recent developments in the region and the U.S. veto to block a Security Council resolution on dispatching delegates from the Council to the occupied Palestinian territories to see what the situation is like there in light of Israeli oppression measures against Palestinian citizens.

The meeting was attended by brothers Nabil 'Amru and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, Palestine's ambassadors in Moscow and Baghdad respectively.

UN Mission Veto Shows Washington's 'Ugly Face'

JN0206063690 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 0415 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Brothers, masses of our heroic Palestinian people, sons of our glorious Arab nation: This is yet another veto from the U.S. Administration against our people and in favor of the enemy and its brutal crimes; a new U.S. veto to protect Israel's policy of failure and oppression. It is a new U.S. veto against the most fundamental of human rights; a new U.S. veto in flagrant defiance of the Arab nation.

This is the United States of America. This is the superpower that has no task but to cover, defend, and protect the crimes of the Israeli occupation against defenseless Palestinian civilians. This is the United States of America, which insists on showing us its ugly face. What an ugly face, indeed! What utter ugliness! What injustice, aggression, and arrogance! What a position! But we know how to counter and fight this position. You got your veto, America. And you are cursed forever.

PLO Gets $25 Million Intifadah Aid From Iraq

JN0306213490 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jun (WAKH)—The PLO today received $25 million in urgent aid from Iraq to support the popular intifadah in the occupied territories.

This came in a statement to WAKH by Palestinian Ambassador in Baghdad 'Azzam al-Ahmad. Al-Ahmad added that the aid was in implementation of the resolutions adopted at the Baghdad summit, which concluded its work last week.

Al-Ahmad added that the aid was not part of the monthly aid Iraq has been extending since the intifadah began 30 months ago. The Palestinian ambassador did not refer to the amount of the Iraqi monthly aid, but he described it as good.

Iraq also decided to double the transmission hours of the Voice of the PLO from Baghdad to six hours a day on the short and medium waves to support the intifadah and to break the media siege imposed on it.

Al-Ahmad added that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's decisions to support the intifadah materially and in the information field confirm that Iraqi-Palestinian relations are very strong, are based on firm foundations. They also prove that the popular intifadah cannot be besieged politically, materially, or informationally, and that this support makes our people feel confident and reassured that it does not face the enemy alone.

He said that this support, which came from the Baghdad summit in which the Iraqi president played a basic role in its success, has created optimism and hope for our masses. The step also proves that Baghdad is serious in giving the Baghdad summit resolutions credibility, strength, and wise implementation.

Egypt

Further Reportage on Visit of Al-Qadhdhafi

Confers With Mubarak at Airport

NC0206073990 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, at the presidential lounge at Cairo International Airport this afternoon.

Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stopped over in Cairo en route from Sanaa to meet with President Husni Mubarak to discuss the latest developments on the Palestinian issue and the various international political trends affecting the Middle East region and the stabilization of peace in the region.

Al-Talhi Denies Seaborne Attack

NC0106133790 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1306 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA)—Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, has denied news agency reports claiming that Libya was involved in the Palestinian attack on Israeli shores two days ago.

Al-Talhi said that some media alleged that a Libyan ship had lowered the boats which later attempted a landing on the shores of occupied Palestine. He asserted that Libya had no connection with this operation and that it is not true that a Libyan ship had left Banghazi port or any other Libyan port for that purpose.

In a statement to reporters at Cairo Airport today, the Libyan official remarked that this allegation is part of a systematic campaign by some hostile media to distort Libya's image. He added that the campaign is directed at Libya and at Arabs in general.

Answering a question on Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's talks with President Mubarak, al-Talhi said that the leader of the 1 September Revolution's arrival in Cairo to meet with President Husni Mubarak is part of the continuing contacts and coordination between the two leaders. He added that it is natural that such contacts should take place after such an important event as the convening of the Arab summit in Baghdad.

'Abd-al-Majid, Libyan Official Meet

NC0106145690 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA)—Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held a session of talks with Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison. This took place at the same time that President Husni Mubarak and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi were having a private discussion.

Departs 1 Jun

NC0106162890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1512 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA)—Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has left Cairo after a five-hour visit. He held talks with President Husni Mubarak for two and a half hours, during which they had a working lunch.

The two leaders then toured Cairo. They visited the October War panorama show, and President Mubarak gave Col. al-Qadhdhafi an explanation of the planning and concept of the October War, as illustrated in special exhibits. In the exhibition's main hall, he also briefed him on the main steps made to achieve the October War epic, the crossing of the Suez Canal by the Egyptian Armed Forces, the storming of the Barlev line, and the liberation of al-Qantarah al-Sharqiyah.

President Mubarak saw Col. al-Qadhdhafi off at Cairo International Airport.

Mubarak Sends Messages to Group of 15 Leaders

NC0106131590 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Excerpt] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent messages to the presidents of Venezuela, Indonesia, and Argentina and the prime ministers of Malaysia and India. The messages emphasize Egyptian solidarity with the countries of the South in their efforts to attain their objectives and promote cooperation among themselves in order to surmount the threats they face in the sphere of development.

Dr. Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, who is visiting Malaysia, delivered the message prior to convening of the Group of 15 summit for cooperation among the countries of the South. The summit began in the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur today. The summit participants will discuss ways to bolster cooperation among the countries of the South and promote dialogue with North. [passage omitted]

PLO Envoy Briefs Al-Baz on Seaborne Operation

NC0306171690 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA)—Palestinian ambassador in Cairo Sa'id Kamal has stated that he handed Dr. Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, a detailed memorandum on the positions on the Israeli coast where the Palestine Liberation Front carried out its operation. He asserted that the operation was directed against military targets. He said that during the meeting with Dr. al-Baz yesterday evening he also noted that the PLO's

position is identical with Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat's announcement on this operation.

Kamal pointed out that the memorandum he delivered to Dr. al-Baz includes information that totally refutes Israel's allegations about the PLO's political stand. He said that Egypt is currently exerting efforts to stop the Zionist lobby's attempts to sever the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue. Kamal said that the dialogue, which has so far taken place at the level of the U.S. ambassador to Tunisia, has not produced any tangible results. He noted that the Egyptian- Palestinian dialogue and coordination with the U.S. party was more positive vis-a-vis James Baker's plan on the Palestinian issue. He said that, as part of the endeavors to advance the peace process, the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue must not stop and must take place at a higher level, to avoid any misunderstanding.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Returns; Cairo Activities Reported

LD0106210590 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Excerpt] The brother leader of the revolution stopped over at Cairo International Airport on his way to the Great Jamahiriyah.

The brother leader of the revolution was welcomed at Cairo International Airport by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Also taking part in the welcome were Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Maurice Makramallah, minister of state for international cooperation; and Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif.

The brother leader of the revolution and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak had a private meeting this afternoon at the international airport.]

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak hosted a luncheon in honor of the brother leader of the revolution and the delegation accompanying him at Cairo International Airport. After the banquet, the brother leader of the revolution visited the mausoleum of late leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, where he recited the Fatihah [first chapter of the Koran] praying for God's mercy on his eternal soul.

The brother leader left Cairo International Airport this evening, and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak led those who saw him off.

The brother leader of the revolution arrived in the Great Jamahiriyah this evening, where he was welcomed by Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir and Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi. [passage omitted]

Vietnamese President Vo Chi Cong Arrives 1 Jun

LD0106220290 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Excerpts] President Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Tripoli this evening for a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. President Vo Chi Cong was accorded an official welcome at Tripoli International Airport, where Staff Major Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jalud was at the forefront of those on hand to welcome him. [passage omitted]

President Vo Chi Cong made a statement to the Great Jamahiriyah radio in which he said:

[Begin recording in Vietnamese, with consecutive translation into Arabic] We are pleased to visit the Jamahiriyah for the first time, this beautiful country, the country of national hero 'Umar al-Mukhtar.

For a long time, the Vietnamese and the Libyan people have stood in the same trench against a common enemy, American imperialism, for national liberation and in defense of national independence. They have struggle-related relations of solidarity, strong friendship, and solid cooperation.

These relations are time-tested and have developed continuously. They have become a strong moral and material force, which encourages the two peoples of our countries in the struggle against imperialism and for the defense and reconstruction of the homeland. Thank you. [end recording]

In this manner, a private meeting was held this evening in Tripoli between brother Staff Maj Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and President Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Vietnam.

Cooperation Talks Begin

LD0206142290 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1135 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Jun (JANA)—Libyan Arab-Vietnamese talks began this morning at the conference hall of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation in Tripoli.

The talks were attended by the brother secretary of the Basic People's Committee for the Treasury and Vietnamese Finance Minister Hoang Quy.

The two sides discussed ways of strengthening mutual cooperation between the two friendly countries in the spheres of economics, information, and culture.

Sudan

Karrar Previews Transition to Civilian Rule

LD2605101690 Kuwait KUNA in English 0810 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Kuwait, May 26 (KUNA)—A member of Sudan's military government said in press statement here Saturday that a civilian government would be formed early next year to prepare the country for political pluralism and free elections. Col. Salah al-Din Karrar, member of the Revolution Command Council for National Salvation indicated that they were opposed to domination of the military over political life but maintained that the army in Sudan has always acted as a safety valve at times of crises.

He told AL-R'I AL-'AWM local paper that the military would turn over power to a civilian government after a national congress, including representatives of all political shades, meets and decides on future form of government and reformation of the system of political [word indistinct]. Asked on a specific date for transition to civilian rule, Col. Karrar said he expects the national congress to meet early next year to pave way for a transitional stage during which a civilian government would be elected. But he made it clear that there will be no return to the previous (?attitude) of party organisations during the overthrown democratic government of Premier Sadiq al-Mahdi, adding "people may opt for three or four political forums representing different political colours and there should be a charter to govern the press."

The Sudanese official praised Kuwait's assistance to his country and described Sudan's relations with neighbouring Egypt as close and warm, brushing aside reports about strains following the recent (?expulsion) of 28 army officers for plotting a counter-coup against the military rule of General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir.

Col. Karrar, who also heads the Economic Committee, described economic conditions in Sudan as "worsening but not difficult to remedy" and pointed out to Sudan's bountiful natural resources and untapped potentials, which, given active Arab financial support, can be exploited to ensure local and Arab food security. The official indicated that since the military take-over, last June 30, Sudan was able to realize self-sufficiency in sugar this year and is planning to increase production by 25 percent next year. Half of the country's consumption from wheat was [word indistinct] locally this year, Col. Karrar said, hoping that within the next three years Sudan would be self-sufficient in wheat.

Concluding, the revolution Command Council member urged greater Arab financial aid to Sudan, complaining that "Arab support was, regrettably, less than we expected."

Al-Bashir Comments on Return From Baghdad Summit

EA3105185190 Khartoum SUNA in English 1024 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Khartoum, 31 May (SUNA)—Chairman of the Revolution Command Council (RCC) Premier Gen. 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir returned here yesterday after he led Sudan's delegation to the emergency Arab summit conference, [which] concluded sessions recently in the Iraqi capital of Baghdad.

Gen. al-Bashir in an arrival statement said the summit has achieved its goals, noting that it has worked out a number of positive recommendations. The conference has confirmed the Arab countries' willingness to contribute to the Arab national security, Gen. al-Bashir said.

On the activation of the Arab joint defence pact, he outlined that the conference's recommendations with regard [to] supporting Iraq, Sudan, Libya and Somalia, has proved the Arab countries' readiness to shoulder their responsibilities towards the preservation of the Arab national security.

He has indicated that the summit has reconsidered the formulation [of] the Arab (?League Charter) concerning [word indistinct] and the establishment of an Arab court of justice.

The Israeli interference in the African Continent represents direct threat to the Arab national security, by backing the separatist movements in Sudan and Somalia, he said, adding that the Israeli interference is also threatening the navigation in the Red Sea, a matter that affects the Arab world, especially the Gulf and Red Sea Arab countries.

Red Cross Relief Supplies Flown to Kutum, Darfur

AB2905153290 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Khartoum, 28 May (SUNA)—This morning, two aircraft of the International Committee of the Red Cross left Khartoum with 32 tonnes of relief supplies for those affected in the town of Kutum in Darfur region, who have migrated there following the conflict between Chadian factions along the country's western border. This was said by Mr. Yusuf Bukhit Idris, the secretary general of the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). He said this was taking place within the framework of the relief operation organised by the SRCS, in coordination with the regional authorities and the relief commission. He said yesterday 16 tonnes of relief supplies were transported, together with a medical team.

Meanwhile, this coming Saturday a meeting will be held here under the chairmanship of the SRCS. The meeting will be attended by organizations affiliated to the UN, international and local voluntary organizations, and the relief commission, to coordinate their activities to continue sending relief supplies to the Kutum area.

Kuwait

U.S.-Soviet Summit Shifts Focus to Mideast

LD0206091590 Kuwait KUNA in English 0704 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Washington, June 2 (KUNA)—At least one surprise—and much pomp and circumstance—marked the second day of face-to-face summit talks between President Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The presidential pair today shift their historic meetings to the more casual venue of the presidential vacation retreat at Camp David, Maryland. There, they will for the first time seriously hash over the Mideast conflict and related regional issues.

Gorbachev and Bush, along with extensive expert working delegations, are meeting in various Washington area locales for their second summit since Bush's election in Feb. 1989 [as received].

Their wives, too, are meeting, Barbara Bush and Raisa Gorbachev by all reports getting on much better than "Raisa" and the previous first lady, Mrs. Ronald Reagan. They, especially, seemed pleasantly diverted by the rounds of toasts and fancy award ceremonies their husbands squired them to.

Among the expected agreements on the forms and substance of agreements (ranging from maritime structures to the environment) was a commercial trade pact that reportedly delighted Gorbachev. That agreement would normalize many bilateral business ties for the first time since Bolshevik revolutionaries murdered the royal family in 1917, ending the long czarist reign. The trade pact, though, falls short of Soviet hopes. As Bush has said repeatedly, and State Department Secretary James Baker repeated bluntly several times in a special press conference Friday evening, most favored nation trading status (MFN) will be withheld until the Supreme Soviet codifies laws that liberalize the free emigration of Jews and other dissidents.

On the other hand, American officials are playing it close to the vest as to whether Gorbachev's failure to ease up on Lithuania also could hold up granting MFN and the low export tarrifs that go along with it. Bush, with Baker repeating this later on Friday, noted only that progress on the Lithuanian issue—while "extraordinarily important"—was not specifically a "pre-condition" for MFN.

Also dogging the world leaders was Germany, the American side insistent that the new entity resulting from unification of East and West Germany be a "full partner" in NATO. Baker said in his evening press conference that would enhance the security of Europe—the USSR included. More important, it is Germany's decision alone to make, the Bush-Baker team is emphasizing.

Gorbachev, meanwhile, along with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, is making plain to Bush and Baker they much prefer an "integrated structure" for the defense of Europe. Just what form the so-called "structure" would take remains unclear in the Soviets' public formulations. Possibly NATO and the Warsaw Pact will soon have proven obsolete and can either meld into one or be replaced by a new entity, according to the Soviets.

The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (START), too, has disappointed since there was agreement only to a "framework," and no actual signing of the treaty reducing by some 50 percent each side's ballistic nuclear missile stocks.

In any case, the American and Soviet presidents will chew over these and other contentious issues in the serene, wooded comfort of Camp David, some 65 miles distant in the rolling hills of the nearby state of Maryland. They, along with their wives, flew from here by helicopter, arriving at the rustic retreat in about a half-hour. Their aides, concerned about the hectic schedule of the two leaders so far, are hoping the relaxed atmosphere away from official Washington will be a tonic to Bush and Gorbachev.

The Mideast is assuming newly-important proportions Saturday, having been largely conspicuous by its absence so far. Friday, Baker and his counterpart Shevardnadze discussed it privately on the ministerial level.

In addition to the various agreements concluded by the two world leaders, Gorbachev found himself the grateful recipient of no less than five prestigious awards by various groups and celebrities at a formal luncheon. They included the "Four Freedoms" award, presented by the grand daughter of President Franklin Roosevelt, the World War Two leader who coined the phrase about the freedom from hunger, fear, etc. There also was the "Albert Einstein International Peace Award" presented by former U.S. Ambassador and Salt 1 negotiator Paul Warnke, and the "Conscience of History" award given by Rabbi Arthur Schnier.

The summit has been one of great complexity, meaning scheduled meetings often are getting put on hold or are extended. That irks the press, which often operates on tight deadlines with anxious editors waiting impatiently for stories. Indeed, the atmosphere at the huge press filing center at a local university was often tense on Friday. By late afternoon, reporters jostled each even more rudely than usual at the "feeding frenzy" that attends the doling out of official information or press pool reports. Some grumbling was heard among them—American, Soviet, German, Asian, it made no difference—about rumors of negotiators' working sessions being extended far into Saturday and Sunday. That means more work for the griping journalists.

Among Gorbachev's many activities Friday was an intense meeting with congressional leaders and a private dinner with President Bush at the Soviet Embassy.

Encapsulating up the general tone so far, Baker said Friday the summit meetings were "businesslike" and generally productive. He was especially pleased on the

chemical arms score in which the two sides will destroy at least 80 percent of their stores.

Possibly the key events before the summit ends on Sunday is the joint Bush-Gorbachev press conference—scheduled for Sunday morning.

Gorbachev said Friday after his second talk with Bush that Saturday would determine if the summit was "just important or very important."

Besides the Mideast, an entire range of issues is to be [word indistinct] anew at Camp David, officials from both sides say.

Saudi Arabia

Source Warns Iran To Halt 'Distortion' Campaign

LD0106231690 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Jun—A responsible source today, Friday, told SPA:

Iranian information media are continuing the campaign of allegations and misrepresentations, including statements by Iranian officials led by Kharrubi and political commentaries or fictitious seminars using cheap methods detested by all sane people. The misrepresentation campaigns center on the well-known tune that "The Kingdom is preventing Iranians from performing the pilgrimage."

The source added: The strange thing is that these Iranian campaigns continue despite all the statements and communiques that have been issued by 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abd al-Wasi, his excellency the minister of pilgrimage affairs and Awqaf, the most recent of which was what the responsible source released in reply to the slanders and accusations made recently by Besharati.

The source went on to say: We did not wish to enter into this subject again after the direct talks suspended by Besharati when he left the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and returned to his country to let us know what the Tehran government decided concerning the arrival of Iranian pilgrims. We welcome them in accordance with what we explained to the Iranian delegation with regard to the stand of the Kingdom toward the issues raised at the talks. We would not have wished to raise this subject had it not been for the launch of the feverish media campaigns which are being stepped up day by day in a desperate attempt to convince the Iranian Muslim people that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is preventing Iranians from attending the pilgrimage.

The responsible source continued: While we address the Iranian Muslim people we would like to reaffirm the stand of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which rejects the Iranian allegations as follows: First, we still welcome the arrival of Iranian pilgrims for the purpose of performing the rites of pilgrimage. We will offer them all the facilities we offer their brothers in faith who arrive from various countries in the Islamic world on condition that they abide by the ethics of the pilgrimage and its correct teachings in accordance with the rules defined by God in His Holy Book and through the sayings of His loyal prophet—may the peace and blessing of God be upon him.

Second, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia cannot, by virtue of its responsibilities toward the two holy places and proceeding from its duties toward the service of God's guests—be complacent or lax in matters that violate the bases of the Islamic shari'ah and security—such as congregating or staging processions on the pretext of disavowing the infidels. It has been universally acknowledged in all Islamic nations that this cannot be allowed to be repeated.

The source concluded: In light of the foregoing we would like to issue a warning against the folly of continuing the campaigns of distortion because they can no longer be taken in by any Muslims, especially the sons of the Muslim Iranian people. If the Government of Iran has economic reasons or financial circumstances preventing it from allowing Iranians to perform the pilgrimage it should at least keep silent and not use the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as an excuse.

We have said this many times but they neither understand nor listen. Here God's word in the Holy Book applies: If God had perceived good in them he would have made them hear, and if he did make them hear they would reject and turn away.

UK Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd Arrives 1 Jun

LD0106231490 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2045 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] His Excellency Douglas Hurd, the British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, arrived in Jeddah on an official visit this evening. He was welcomed at King 'Abd-al-'Aziz International Airport by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; the director general of the Foreign Ministry branch office for the western region, Salim Sunbul; the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador 'Abd al-Rahman al-Nuwaysir; the ambassador of the custodian of the two holy mosques in Britain, Nasir al- Manqur; the ambassador of Britain to the Kingdom, Alan G. Munro, and a number of officials.

The British minister is accompanied by (David Gore-Booth), assistant under secretary at the foreign office; the private secretary to the foreign secretary, (G.C. Wall); (B.L. Moro), director of the information deparment at the foreign office; and (S.L. Jazz), a private assistant.

Confers With ICO Secretary General

LD0306164490 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1425 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Jeddah, 3 Jun (SPA)—The Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) secretary general, Dr. Hamid Algabid, conferred at the organization headquarters today,

Sunday, with His Excellency Mr. Douglas Hurd, the British foreign secretary, who is currently paying a visit to the Kingdom. They reviewed at the meeting a number of topics of common interest, particulary the Palestinian problem, the Afghan problem, and the situation of Muslims in Britain and elsewhere in the world.

The ICO secretary general has expressed satisfaction with the stands taken by the EEC to find a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem, and he furthermore stressed the need to expert greater efforts to consolidate the peace process in this region. Dr Hamid Algabid urged encouraging efforts under way at all levels aimed at finding an atmosphere of dialogue between all parties to the conflict. He stressed the positive role that Europe can play in helping to resolve the various problems facing the Islamic world.

Dr. Hamid Algabid affirmed the ICO's readiness to cooperate in this sphere with Britain as well as with the European Community as a whole.

Mr. Douglas Hurd pointed out, on his part, that his government follows with great interest the ICO activities, and expressed his hope that cooperation between his country and the ICO will continuously be bolstered.

Meets King Fahd

LD0306165390 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd Bin 'Abd-al-'Aziz, received at his office today His Excellency Mr. Douglas Hurd, the British foreign and Commonwealth affairs secretary, and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; Nasir al-Munque, the Kingdom's ambassador to Great Britain; and Alan Munro, the British ambassador to the Kingdom.

U.S. Embassy Reportedly Planned Target of Attack

TA0106172490 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] During their planned attack on the holiday [30 May], Abu al-'Abbas' [Muhammad 'Abbas] men intended to shell the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, in addition to the mass massacre they planned to carry out along Israel's shoreline. This was reported by Shlomo Ganor, the Israeli Television in Arabic correspondent, citing defense sources.

Shomron Discusses Debriefing on 30 May Attack

TA0106182890 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] With the conclusion of the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] debriefing on the terror attack attempted on Shabuoth [30 May], it becomes apparent that several technical mishaps, as well as the speed restraints of the Navy vessels, eventually enabled the terrorists' boat to reach the shore. Military sources have noted that most of the systems operated appropriately. They noted that because the terrorist speedboat was faster then the Dabur, the navy vessel found it hard to hit the boat when it still was on the high seas.

This evening, following the IDF debriefing, our military affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky spoke to the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Dan Shomron.

[Shlonsky] Mr. Chief of Staff, could you this evening, after the IDF debriefing, tell us how the terrorist boat managed to reach the shore after all?

[Shomron] First, I would like to say that we are discussing a total failure of the terrorists in their mission: They suffered four fatalities; we have 12 of them captive; all their boats are in our possession. There is no doubt that our naval defense system cannot provide a hermetic closure. There is, however, a very high probability of us preventing such boats from reaching the shores. One boat did reach the southern shores, not of central Israel. It arrived there after being located from sea, land, and air.

[Shlonsky] It had reached a shore where there were some 1,500 bathers.

[Shomron] Let me tell you that the fact that it reached a deserted shore, and not a crowded one, was no accident. It escaped south because the Dabur was chasing it. Luck must be given a hand. We helped luck out very much on this occasion to prevent them from landing on a crowded shore.

[Shlonsky] Still, how can you explain the fact that it was not fired at even after being identified from the air and from the sea?

[Shomron] Well, it was faster then the Dabur, but an airplane hovered above it, and the Dabur was chasing it. Also, I wish to tell you that in their interrogation the terrorists said that some of them had wished to surrender at this stage already, while others were not certain. Nonetheless, they realized that they had no chance of carrying out their mission as soon as this stage.

[Shlonsky] What are the main lessons you have learned this evening following your extensive debriefing?

[Shomron] Confrontation with terrorists, including their naval attempts, is continuous. It is a struggle of minds coupled with operational ability. I will in no way volunteer information for the terrorists who are only waiting to hear us and learn.

[Shlonsky] Still, it is possible that had we had assault helicopters in the air at the time, or perhaps a Dabur of the faster Dvora type, the boat could have been stopped short of the beach.

[Shomron] I am definitely saying that we are improving our means and learning our lessons, but in no way will I provide the terrorists with information. I will, however, say one thing through you to the public in Israel: The IDF has a good naval defense system. You can safely go to the beach, including tomorrow, which is going to be a nice day. We have a very good naval defense system.

[Shlonsky] The former defense minister said last week on the radio that we have had an early warning, and it is known that the terrorists drilled for some 18 months in Libya for this operation. How did it still happen that the IDF did not capture the mother boat, not before the attack, nor after it?

[Shomron] Look, we have had very many warnings, during the past 18 months and before that. We get them all the time. Even if we have some unclear information that an intention exists, there still is a big difference between that and a concrete attack plan. We are building our defenses not only following a concrete warning, but also on various possibilities based on a very fast ability to create a defense system which is both good and reliable, even without us having detailed information, as we had in this case.

[Shlonsky] This evening it is clear that Libya was very actively behind this attack: The terrorists trained there, the Libyans sent officers with the boat. What is the meaning of this from Israel's point of view?

[Shomron] Look, there is no doubt in my mind that Libya was behind this, even if it denies it, which it has. In the future we will allow some of the captured terrorists to speak. I believe that they will tell the truth. As for our future policy, I would not like to comment at this stage. I would only note the fact that there is no doubt that Libya has a responsibility.

[Shlonsky] Do you see 'Arafat as responsible for this terror attack?

[Shomron] 'Arafat is undoubtedly facing a very uneasy reality. As chairman of the PLO, of which Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] is a senior member, he cannot say that he cannot control him or that he is not a part of the PLO.

[Shlonsky] Do you believe he knew about the attack in advance, or was he surprised as we all were?

[Shomron] It is hard to say for certain that he was personally involved in the secrets of the operation itself or the preparations for it. There is no doubt in my mind that his men knew something, and he undoubtedly has an overall responsibility as the PLO chairman.

[Shlonsky] Mr. Chief of Staff, thank you very much.

[Shomron] Thank you.

U.S. To Reduce Contacts With 'Top' Officials

TA0306191090 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Jun 90

Report by political correspondent Yig'al Goren]

[Text] The political pressure on the Israeli Government has been mounting even further over the past 24 hours: the Soviet leader for the first time explicitly and publicly threatened Jewish immigration; 12 European countries last night called on the United Nations to get involved in what is happening in the territories and to summon an international conference, and the U.S. President once again denounced settlement.

Officials and diplomats in Jerusalem this evening said that if both world leaders, Bush and Gorbachev, jointly and publicly criticize the Israeli Government's policy, then Israel's political situation will be significantly worsened. The prime minister and the foreign minister refused to be interviewed or comment on the issue this evening.

In response, the Prime Minister's Bureau said that Israel does not have a policy of directing immigrants to the territories; in fact, only half a percent of the immigrants so far have settled in the territories. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister's Bureau says, the Arab countries are taking advantage of the situation to launch an all-out offensive against immigration from the Soviet Union.

Immigrant Absorption Minister Peretz this evening even invited President Gorbachev to come to Israel and see with his own two eyes that immigrants are not being sent to the territories.

We have learned that a few days ago Secretary of State Baker's aides drafted a position paper containing recommendations for a series of measures against Israeli Government policy which, in their opinion, is to be blamed for the halt in the peace process. Among other things, they decided that for the time being they will hold hardly any contacts with the top political echelon in Jerusalem—and this recommendation is being meticulously adhered to.

'Official Sources', Olmert on Gorbachev 'Threat'

TA0406043490 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] In Jerusalem, official sources responded to the Gorbachev threat saying there is no policy of directing new immigrants to the territories. Sources in the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry said immigrants are permitted to make their own choices about where they will reside. The sources stressed that only one-half of one percent of the new arrivals are choosing to go to the territories, but that Arab countries are using that fact as an excuse for an all-out attack on Soviet Jewish immigration to Israel.

Earlier, Minister Ehud Olmert reacted to the Gorbachev threat:

[Begin recording] [Olmert] I hope he's not looking for excuses. I hope the statement is just lip service to somehow appease the pressures coming from the Arab countries, who do not care whatsoever for any kind of immigration, who would rather keep the Jews in camps in Russia and who are exercising the most brutal, anti-Semitic sometimes, and anti-Jewish policy. But if this is something else, then I have to state again what the Government of Israel has made clear in the last two months several times: We have no policy of settling the Jews in the territories of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. Most of them, over 99 percent of them, prefer to live in Israel, and there they will live.

[Reporter Jack Katzenell] Are you worried about President Gorbachev's statement, sir?

[Olmert] I am not happy about it.

[Reporter David Ze'ev] Would Israel be willing to make any kind of guarantees that Jews would not settle in the territories?

[Olmert] What kind of guarantees? Bank guarantees? What kind of guarantees? We have made clear that we are not going to settle Jews there, and this is something that can be checked against performance. And, for instance, in the last few months, more than 99 percent of the Jews did not settle there. Is it not a good guarantee? [end recording]

Editorial Views Gorbachev's Position at Summit

TA0406103390 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Jun 90 p 7

[Editorial: "Between Two Summits"]

[Text] The tradition the leaders of the superpowers have maintained of holding summit meetings was upheld only on the surface during Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush's latest get-together during the past five days. After 40 years of basic parity in military power, ever since the Soviets broke the U.S. nuclear monopoly, there is currently only one global superpower: the United States. The USSR still has enormous power in the form of weapons for mass destruction, but it cannot compete in political clout or even economic strength.

More than ever before, Gorbachev currently needs a blood transfusion, foreign aid in the shape of investments and trade benefits to justify, in the eyes of his

countrymen, the appalling shortages and structural deficiencies in the Soviet economy—all of which he pledged to correct during the first years of his reign but has so far failed to deliver. The great sympathy for Gorbachev during his first years in power has gradually turned into discontent and impatience. The lethal clashes between restive nationalities and the security forces; the hoarding of food; the Baltic republics' secessionist moves; the mounting dissatisfaction among the armed forces; and finally even the election of his confirmed nemesis, Boris Yeltsin, as president of the Russian republic—all these have eroded the Soviet president's status. As he sits opposite Bush, the image of another jovial president will hover provocatively in front of Gorbachev's eyes. That other president is also republican, if only in the sense of how he ascended to the top leadership position in the Soviet republic. That person is Yeltsin.

Despite attacks from the right on Bush and Secretary of State Baker that their enthusiasm to reach agreements with Gorbachev could cost the Americans unnecessary concessions, the presidents nonetheless took advantage of their meeting to reach agreements in principle, even if not all of them were fully worked out and ready for signing in a binding accord. The two superpowers will finally begin to cut back their strategic weapons after long years of negotiation that led, at most, to curbing further armament in these weapons or to cutbacks in tactical weapons. Gorbachev's position of weakness will prevent him from making additional concessions during the next rounds, but it will not present any difficulties to the sides regarding the outline of a positive process on the issue of the future—political or military—of a united Germany the nature of the NATO alliance, or even the question of the secession of Lithuania and other republics.

Bush knows that Gorbachev is currently pressed for time and is maneuvering to win a time-out to allow him to collect all his forces and conduct smarter campaigns than before on the many fronts that have converged upon him from Vilnius to Moscow. From Gorbachev's point of view, this is not the time to abrogate the policy of free emigration, as was the vain hope of the Arabs who met in Baghdad, because the U.S. trade benefits Bush promised him will be extracted from Congress only if this policy continues (along with abstention from deploying the army to quell Baltic restiveness). Wiser and more practical than the position of the extremist elements in the Arab world was that of Jordan, which requires financial assistance so desperately that it flew the idea of unification with Saudi Arabia—a marriage between the prince and the pauper. It suggested this in order to stabilize the agitation which could potentially deteriorate into another regional war at exactly the time that yesterday's patrons, the superpowers, are growing weaker at home and are consequently decreasing their support for external adventures. Despite Saddam Husayn's bragging, whatever declarations emanated from Baghdad are immaterial. What is important is what was declared—or what was decided upon without a formal announcement—in Washington between the presidents who agree on the mutual benefit of stabilizing the entire world, the Middle East with its pivotal Israeli-Arab conflict included.

Shamir To Present Government 11, 12 June

TA0406084390 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0830 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Yosi Ahime'ir, the director of the Prime Minister's Office, has announced that Yitzhaq Shamir will present a new Cabinet next Monday or Tuesday [11 or 12 June]. Mr. Ahime'ir explained that by Thursday [7 June] the prime minister will inform the president that he is able to form a government supported by at least 61 Knesset members.

Moledet To Back, Not Join Likud Government

TA0206162590 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Knesset Member Rehav'am Ze'evi has said that his movement, Moledet, will support Shamir's government—based on the proposed guidelines—but will not join it. Our party affairs correspondent Shlomo Raz notes that these remarks constitute a change in Ze'evi's position. He has heretofore insisted that the Likud renounce the Camp David accords and the peace plan.

The prime minister's associates told our correspondent that Mr. Shamir is not satisfied with Ze'evi's declaration because he does not want a government without a solid majority. They also said that Mr. Shamir is still firm in his refusal to give Ze'evi the police portfolio.

Commentary Says Arab 'Self-Reliance' Vital

JN0106145790 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 June 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: A new U.S. veto has been added to the collection of U.S. positions that support and buttress Israeli policy on the one hand, and which are hostile to the Arabs and their legitimate pan-Arab rights on the other.

The veto exercised by the United States in the Security Council against a draft resolution for the dispatch of a mission from the Council to the occupied Arab territories clearly and unequivocally reveals that the United States cannot take any position that might affect Israel adversely. Neither can it take any stand that puts pressure on the Israeli Government—regardless of the character of this government and those who run it. The United States, furthermore, pays no attention to Arab rights. It is only trying to lead the Arabs into making more concessions, under the cover of flexibility and moderation.

At the beginning, the United States tried to throw dust in the eyes of the Arabs by announcing that it approved sending international observers to the occupied Arab territories in order to protect Arab citizens from Zionist terrorism. This move was merely designed to absorb the waves of Arab and world anger and condemnation regarding the Israeli massacre in 'Ayun Kara [Rishon Leziyyon]. The United States later reneged on this move by introducing the idea of sending a fact-finding committee or mission to report to the UN secretary general. And even when this U.S. regression was agreed upon, Washington began once more to procrastinate and equivocate in order to obstruct any project that might even implicitly point to Israel's responsibility for the precarious and tense situation in the occupied Arab territories or Israel's brutal and terrorist practices in these territories.

Based on the above, the U.S. veto came to form the exception in the international position, as demonstrated through the discussions and deliberations of the Security Council, whether in Geneva or in New York. The international position demonstrated a unanimous stand of denunciation and condemnation of the Zionist enemy's terrorist, fascist practices in the occupied Arab territories—practices that can no longer be covered up, whatever Washington's attempts at justification, deception, and adoption of policies that are biased toward Israel and based on standards and criteria that have no relationship with the realities, facts, and circumstances of the conflict and the factors of settlement in the region.

When Washington attempts to make the Arabs believe that it is going to adopt positions that are unbiased toward the Zionist enemy, it soon goes back on such stands. In fact, Washington's beliefs and political ideology soon collapse before a solid and constant fact: The United States' stands on the situation in the region will always be mortgaged to Israel's policy and will always come into being through Israeli decisionmakers. In more precise words, what would the Israeli reaction be, had U.S. policy been something other than what it is now? And what would the situation have been if U.S. policy departed from the Zionist will, or refused to submit itself to Israeli will? Despite the impossibility of this situation, of course, the United States would have seriously considered Israel's response—as opposed to the kind of consideration given the Arabs' stands and reactions. The United States, therefore, has no problem with reneging on ideas or stands that advocate justice for Arab rights, or which put pressure on the Zionist enemy. Then, why does the United States not give any consideration to the Arabs? The answer to this question is seen in the state of disunity, weakness, and confusion prevalent in the Arab arena. The continuation of this state will never allow the Arabs to create an element of strength and a factor of challenge that would have weight and impact on U.S. stands. Nor will it ever force the enemy to change its terrorist, brutal practices or enable the Arabs to oppose its aggressive, expansionist schemes.

Arab self-reliance alone can impose the Arab stand and demand recognition of the Arabs' legitimate historic and pan-Arab rights; because this self-reliance is the basic and indispensable element which can cause the collapse of U.S. disregard toward our rights and our just cause. Arab self-reliance is also the basis on which Arab energies and resources should be pooled in face of Israeli arrogance. This self-reliance will also enable Arabs to oppose all conspiracies, plots, and schemes concocted against the Arab nation, its existence, and destiny?

Superpower Summit Said Facing U.S. 'Obstacles'

JN0206113690 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 2 Jun 90

[From the press review]

[Text] On the Washington summit, TISHRIN says: Despite the existing detente in bilateral relations that could end the cold war, the Soviet-American summit remains a superpower summit. On the eve of the superpower summit, the Gorbachev-Bush talks face obstacles represented by the American stance. At the head of these obstacles is the issue of Jewish emigration from the USSR, in addition to the situation in the Baltic republics—although these two issues are internal Soviet ones.

Discussing Jewish emigration in these talks represents American blackmail to support the Zionist entity on the pretext that the emigration issue is linked with human rights—at a time when Washington is ignoring the Palestinian Arab people's rights.

TISHRIN adds: Washington's view of the settlement of the Arab-Zionist conflict is based on fragmenting the solution and making it ambiguous. Meanwhile, the Soviet working paper calls for embarking on a comprehensive peace process and defining the role of the United Nations within the framework of the international conference on the basis of guaranteeing the Palestinian

people's right to self-determination, to establish their independent state, and Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territory. Hence, the U.S. stance on the Arab-Israeli conflict does not depart from the Israeli scope. It clashes with the firm stand of the USSR.

Commentary: U.S. Position at Summit 'Biased'

JN0306204090 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, those who have followed the statements and communiques issued so far on the summit talks between Soviet President Gorbachev and U.S. President Bush concerning regional conflicts have noticed that Washington is dealing with the Middle East issue as though it were a piece of cake that it will share with no one else. According to U.S. public statements so far, the United States may accept that its views on all world regional conflicts be identical to those of Moscow; or, in other cases where their views may not be identical, Washington is prepared to exchange enlightened views—as U.S. press spokesmen have put it—with Moscow on these regional conflicts or to cooperate directly in joint aid efforts. This is applicable to all regional conflicts, but not the Middle East.

Even the idea of internationalization and UN supervision, if applied to settlements in the Horn of Africa, is acceptable to Washington. But internationalization or UN supervision of a Middle East settlement is now out of the question as far as the United States is concerned. The United States wants the Middle East for itself, without any world partners. While Israel is besieging and trying to crush the will of our resisting people in the occupied territories, Washington is devoting its efforts to laying siege to Arab will and decision-making throughout the Arab world.

The only Middle East partnership in terms of sharing interests, hegemony, and influence is between Israel and the United States. They, therefore, are dividing roles between them: Israel practices oppression inside and Washington provides the necessary international cover. The Zionists expand and extend into Arab land and the Americans provide them with the necessary human, economic, and military power.

What particularly drew attention in the Gorbachev-Bush talks was the cleverly devised U.S. link between the alleged growth of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and the need to facilitate further Soviet Jewish emigration and approve direct flights between Moscow and Tel Aviv to transport the new Jewish emigres. This was the U.S. obsession as noted by reports on the summit. The U.S. President made no new proposal or initiative to bring about a just peace. His chief concern was the issue of emigration, which has been maliciously fanned by allegations of growing anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

Gentlemen, these are the initial impressions that can be gained from press reports carried so far about the U.S. position on the Middle East as expressed in the talks with the Soviet leadership. Is there anything new in this U.S. position? It is the same old position, biased as it is against the Arabs and in favor of Zionism, its designs, and its ambitions in the Arab lands and rights.

India

Pakistani Troops Allegedly Kill 2 Indian Soldiers

BK0206100590 Hong Kong AFP in English 0952 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Jammu, India, June 2 (AFP)—Pakistani troops without provocation shot and killed two Indian soldiers on the border of the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir, intelligence sources said Saturday [2 June]. A third Indian soldier was in hospital in critical condition following the firing on the night of May 30, the sources said in this winter capital of Kashmir, over which Pakistan and India have fought two wars.

The sources said the firing erupted near the Doda-Shanklu area of Poonch border sector in Kashmir State and the two soldiers died in an army hospital at Poonch Town where they were taken with serious bullet injuries. Indian troops returned fire, but casualties on the Pakistani side were not known, the sources said.

Pakistani troops had reportedly shot dead two Indian soldiers in an earlier attack on the night of May 28.

The sources said Pakistani troops had for the past few days been resorting to "unprovoked firing" at several places along the border between Pakistan and India, near India's Poonch and Rajouri sectors. [passage omitted]

Pakistan Faces 'Disastrous Consequences' of War

BK0106131290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1307 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] New Delhi, June 1 (AFP)—Pakistan faces "disastrous consequences" if it enters into a war with India, Indian President Ramaswamy Venkataraman warned Friday [1 June]. "We have exercised extreme restraint despite grave provocations," the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) quoted Mr. Venkataraman as saying. "We do not want war, but if so forced, let there be no doubt that the consequences to the adversary will be disastrous," he said.

The president was speaking to Indian Army units near the border with China.

New Delhi has accused Islamabad of arming and training Muslim separatists in Kashmir, a northern Indian state disputed by the two countries. Pakistan has denied the charge. India and Pakistan have fought two wars for control of Kashmir, a strategic region also bordering China, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

Tension between the two countries has grown since the start of the year as the separatists stepped up a violent campaign in which nearly 600 have died since January.

Delhi Reports Venkataraman Warning

BK0106160090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] The president, Mr. R. Venkataraman, has accused Pakistan of escalating tension on the border and warned of disastrous consequences if it forced a war on India. Addressing Army jawans [soldiers] on the Indo-Tibetan border today, he charged Pakistan of aiding and abetting militants in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. He said we have exercised extreme restraint despite grave provocations, but this should not be taken as weakness.

Reposing the country's faith in the Army, Mr. Venkataraman expressed confidence that it will not allow the sanctity of the borders to be violated.

Formations Moved Back From Pakistani Border

BK0106154890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1540 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] India has moved back some of its field formations which had gone to the Mahajan Range in Punjab as a unilateral gesture. A Defense Ministry spokesman said some of the formations had moved to the permanent field firing ranges in Mahajan Range for firing exercises. As this was bothering the Pakistani authorities, these formations were moved back. The director general of military operations has kept his Pakistani counterpart informed about this movement.

Kashmiri 'Militants' Fire at Helicopter

BK0206004490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1756 GMT 1 June 90

[Text] Jammu, India, June 1 (AFP)—Suspected Muslim militants fired at an Indian Air Force helicopter in the disputed state of Kashmir Friday [1 June] as state officials revealed that 800 paramilitary troops have deserted their posts. The officials said the militants fired Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifles at the helicopter which was hovering over the Idgah area of Srinagar, the summer capital of northern Jammu and Kashmir State. They said no damage was caused to the helicopter.

State officials also said some 800 men from four Kashmir Armed Police (KAP) battalions have deserted their posts and been missing for the last six weeks. The KAP men from the fourth, seventh, eighth and 11th battalions went on leave for five days in early April and have not reported for duty since, the officials said here in the state's winter capital. The officials said they were searching for the deserters.

Some 40 Muslims from the Kashmir State Police were fired earlier this year for alleged links with groups fighting for the secession of Kashmir from India.

The officials also said the Kashmir administration has ordered an inquiry into 149 state government officials, including a number of senior officers, for issuing public statements critical of police for shooting on thousands of

demonstrators mourning Mirwaiz Maulvi Farooq on May 21. Unofficially, at least 100 people were killed and more than 300 injured in the shooting incident in Srinagar as the body of the senior religious leader, assassinated by gunmen earlier in the day, was being taken for burial.

Elsewhere in Kashmir, suspected militants kidnapped a Hindu policeman, Ramesh Kumar, and two militants died in a gunfight with the Paramilitary Border Security Forces (BSF), the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported. Mr. Kumar was abducted in Anantnag town in the Muslim-dominated Kashmir Valley, PTI said.

Some 600 people have died in militancy-linked violence so far this year in Kashmir, over which India and Pakistan have fought two of their three wars since the 1947 partition and independence of the subcontinent from the British.

Punjab Governor Sends Resignation to Venkataraman

BK0206075490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] The Punjab governor, Mr. Nirmal Kumar Mukherjee, has submitted his resignation. Our Chandigarh correspondent reports that he has sent his resignation to the president, Mr. Venkataraman, who is currently in the Himachal Pradesh.

Mr. Mukherjee took over as governor of Punjab on 8 December last year, replacing Mr. Siddarth Shankar Ray.

Army Captain Among 10 Killed in Sindh 3 Jun

BK0406114590 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] In Pakistan, an Army captain and two jawans [soldiers] were among the 10 people killed in acts of violence in various parts of Sindh yesterday. AIR [All India Radio] Islamabad correspondent, Suresh Chopra, reports that with the induction of more Army troops all over Sindh, normalcy is slowly being restored in the strife-torn province. Karachi and Hyderabad are already under Army control.

BBC Srinagar Correspondent Reportedly Missing

BK0206123290 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Jun 90

[From the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] There is mystery in India over the whereabouts of the correspondent of the BBC who is missing in the troubled northern state of Jammu and Kashmir. The journalist, Mr. Yusuf Jameel, was taken from his home in the state capital, Srinagar, by men in uniform. He told a visiting photographer they were soldiers who had come to arrest him. Senior Indian officials have denied all knowledge of the arrest and one has suggested that Kashmiri separatists may have impersonated soldiers. This report from our Delhi correspondent Mark Tully:

[Begin Tully recording] Some news photgraphers who spent the night in the journalist Yusuf Jameel's house say that soldiers in the uniform of the Indian Army took him away early this morning. Jameel told one of the photographers he was being arrested. Two policemen on duty outside the house and other eyewitnesses also confirmed the men were soldiers. They say some of them looked like Gurkhas and that all of them were carrying Indian Army standard weapons. They came in one lorry and one jeep. The head of the REUTER bureau in India has spoken to all the eyewitnesses, but several senior officials of the Indian Government have denied all knowledge of the arrest. The governor of Kashmir told the REUTER correspondent it is as much a surprise to us as it is to you. Army Headquarters in Delhi have also denied all knowledge of the arrest and two of the most senior civil servants in the capital have suggested this might be a case of impersonation. The secretary in charge of the Home Ministry has said it is a kidnapping designed to gain international publicity and malign the government.

Nevertheless, it seems highly unlikely that Kashmiri eyewitnesses could have confused Kashmiri separatists with Gurkhas. It also seems highly unlikely that Yusuf Jameel would not have known that he was being kidnapped.

Yusuf Jameel was allowed to report for both the BBC and REUTER throughout the period when foreign correspondents were banned from Kashmir. [end recording]

Spokesman Denies Journalist Arrested

BK0206160490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] In the Kashmir Valley, unidentified terrorists kidnapped a prominent journalist, Mr. Yusuf Jameel, and a shopkeeper, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Gujri, in two different areas of Srinagar. Mr. Yusuf Jameel is reported to have been kidnapped from his residence. Security forces have launched an intensive search for both the kidnapped persons.

Denying the report that security forces have arrested Mr. Jameel, an official spokesman said on the other hand all-out efforts are on to find the whereabouts of the kidnapped persons and to ensure that no harm is done to them.

Meanwhile, the situation in the Kashmir remained peaceful. Shops, banks, and other establishments functioned normally. Traffic plied as usual during the 12-hour curfew relaxation in Srinagar city.

'Allegedly Kidnapped' Newsman Returns

BK0306124890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] The journalist, Mr. Yusuf Jameel, who was allegedly kidnapped by some persons in Srinagar yesterday morning, returned to his residence in Pratapbagh area this afternoon.

Details of his whereabouts during the last two days are not yet known. The security forces are continuing the search for the shopkeeper, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Gujri, who too was reportedly kidnapped in Srinagar.

Meanwhile, the situation in Kashmir Valley remained peaceful today. No incident was reported from anywhere. In Srinagar, curfew was relaxed for 12 hours from 0700 this morning.

Army Questioned, Released Journalist

BK0306161690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Excerpt] In Jammu and Kashmir, the journalist, Mr. Yusuf Jameel, who was missing since yesterday morning, returned to his residence in Pratapbagh area of Srinagar this afternoon.

The minister of state for home, Mr. Subodh Kant Sahay, told newsmen in New Delhi that some militants who were arrested from the line of control in the Baramula sector gave Mr. Jameel's name during interrogation. He said outpost Army authorities picked up Mr. Jameel for questioning without having any coordination with the local commander or the police. The corps commander, Mr. M.A. Zaki, is investigating into the case. He will submit his report to the governor, Mr. Girish Chandra Saxena.

The union home secretary, Mr. Naresh Chandra, told newsmen that according to Mr. Jameel, he was taken to various places, including a night halt in the Uri sector. In the morning after breakfast, Mr. Jameel was allowed to go.

Mr. Jameel stated that he was treated well. The security forces are still searching for the shopkeeper, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Gujri, who too is missing from Srinagar. [passage omitted]

Iran

Mohtashemi Urges Attacks on U.S. Interests

NC0306185290 Paris AFP in English 1828 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Tehran, June 3 (AFP)—A leading Iranian hardliner and member of parliament Sunday [3 June] stressed that Iran must "attack U.S. interests around the world" if it wants to adhere to the policy of the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, a former interior minister, said in an article appearing in the newspaper Keyhan that "the re-establishment of relations with the United States is counter to the ideas of the imam (Khomeyni) and the criteria set by the Islamic revolution." "The only possible relationship Iran can have with the United States is to attack U.S. interests around the world."

Writing on the first anniversary of the ayatollah's death, Mr. Mohtashemi declared: "Those who want to confine the Islamic revolution to the geographical frontiers of Iran are advocating de-Islamicization and are straying from the ideas of Imam Khomeyni.

"The struggle against the United States and its illegitimate child Israel is a part of the imam's political line and Iranian diplomacy must be based on this struggle, as well as holy war against oppression, and not on compromise."

IRNA Cites Mohtashemi Remarks

LD0306191490 Tehran IRNA in English 1843 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Tehran, June 3, IRNA—Establishing relations with the United States is against Islamic principles even if the purpose is to get Iran's frozen assets back, a Majles deputy said. Former Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi in an interview published Sunday said the Islamic Republic should not concentrate on issues within its borders but export its revolution.

"There are those who say it is necessary to have good relations with the United States if we want to reconstruct our economy and...get our assets and (military) spare parts back (from the U.S.)," Mohtashemi said. "This is precisely against the standards and values of the revolution and the thoughts of the (late) Imam (Khomeyni)."

Mohtashemi, a Majles deputy from Tehran, was quoted by the daily KEYHAN in an interview published in the newspaper's special supplement on the first anniversary of Imam Khomeyni's death. He was referring to billions of dollars of cash and military spare parts frozen by the U.S. after the takeover of the American Embassy in Tehran by revolutionary students in 1979. Iranian and American officials, through intermediaries, have been setling their financial claims in a special tribunal at the Hague for almost ten years.

"Those who have based their work and policy on eliminating tension and crisis (with the U.S.) have neither understood Islam nor the revolution and the Imam," Mohtashemi said. "But if you want to eliminate tension by downgrading the principles of the imam, this is just like creating tension because in this country, the people and Hezbollah and revolutionary forces will not allow such a thing."

He stressed that Iran should not turn its attention on its war-battered economy at the expense of "forgetting the outside borders and the deprived people of the world." "Of course," he added, "we don't want to conquer other countries and export the revolution by force. This revolution should be exported through cultural and logical means."

Iran Said 'Determined' To Resolve Hostage Issue

NC0306153090 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 3 Jun 90

[By Hala Khoury Boncompagni]

[Text] Tehran, June 3 (AFP)—Iran is determined to resolve the hostage issue, seeing the continued detention

of Westerners in Lebanon by pro-Iranian groups as a "burden" and a drag on national development, a senior Arab diplomat said here Sunday [3 June]. "You can consider the hostage issue solved," he said, adding that Briton Terry Waite and American Terry Anderson were both well. "Iran is sincere: the hostages will be released before the end of the year because the government here can no longer afford this burden," said the diplomat who refused to be identified.

He said delays in obtaining the release of 15 Westerners, many of whom are believed to be in the hands of pro-Iranian factions, reflected the fact that "more than one group is holding them." A senior U.S. official said last month that the hostages were all detained by the Iranian-backed Hizballah (party of God) Shiite movement under different aliases.

"This is absolutely wrong. If only one group were holding them there wouldn't be any problem," the diplomat said, adding that Iran's connections with Hizballah in Lebanon had not been in its best interest. "When the Islamic revolution toppled the shah in 1979, Iran needed to impose itself regionally and therefore wanted to have a say in regional affairs, namely Afghanistan, Lebanon and Palestinian affairs.

"Iran sought a presence in Lebanon through Hizballah but failed to understand the Lebanese reality and its shortcomings. It was soon clear that Hizballah in Lebanon would not limit itself to propagating Islamic fundamentalism as in Iran," he explained.

He said Hizballah was one of the groups holding hostages. He hinted that at least two of them, U.S. journalist Terry Anderson and the special envoy of the Church of England, Terry Waite, both were "well." Mr. Anderson was seized in March 1985 in an abduction claimed by Islamic Jihad. Mr. Waite disappeared in west Beirut in January 1987 and is presumed to have been kidnapped, although his seizure has never been claimed.

"Today, the Iranian government wants better ties with the West and to rebuild a nation weakened by war with Iraq—and this will mean solving the hostage crisis by any means available," he said. "This will involve confronting the extremist current in order to weaken its power."

It would not be to Iran's advantage to eliminate Hizballah, he said, "but if it is to meet its goals as a nation, Iran must find a way to end the hostage crisis."

The United States thanked Iran and Syria for contributing to the release of Americans Robert Polhill and Frank Reed in west Beirut in April and urged both countries to continue efforts to free the remaining captives, including six Americans. But Iran has asked for "a gesture of goodwill" in exchange for further help and has sought information on the fate of four Iranians kidnapped in Lebanon in 1982, by the Christian Lebanese Forces militia.

The United States last week disclosed that it had informed Iran that the four hostages had died in captivity. But a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry here denied the report, saying Tehran had received information to the contrary from unspecified "reliable sources."

Musavian Denies Making Statement on Rushdie

LD0306133890 Tehran IRNA in English 1245 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Tehran, June 3, IRNA—Foreign Ministry official Hoseyn Musavian, categorically denied a report published by the British weekly 'THE SUNDAY TIMES' today, quoting him that the late Imam Khomeyni's death verdict against the apostate Salman Rushdie might be 'revoked.' Musavian, who is director-general for West European affairs, when contacted by IRNA rejected the 'allegations,' and said that he never made such a statement. He called it a "blatant distortion," the paper's quoting him that there was a 'likelihood' the fatwa [decree] could be waived off.

Musvian said, he made it clear to the SUNDAY TIMES' correspondent that Imam Khomeyni's verdict on Rushdie was "irrevokable" and that ties with Britain can be restored only when the latter accepts the conditions set by the Majlis last year.

Islam rules death for apostacy, and accordingly, the late leader of the Islamic revolution pronounced the verdict in February 1989 against the Indian-born British author for the blasphemous novel 'The Satanic Verses.' Britain's shocking support for the sentenced criminal following the Imam's binding decree, led the Majlis to vote for rupture of ties with London after a week's notice to the U.K. Government to revise its position against Islam and values held dear by the world's one billion-plus Muslims.

Meshkini Discusses Iraq Talks, 'Arafat, Hostages

LD0206224190 Tehran IRNA in English 2100 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Qom, June 2, IRNA—Ayatollah 'Ali Meshkini, leader of the Friday prayers here said that a summit meet between presidents of Iran and Iraq would depend on the positive view of the leader of the Islamic revolution, Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i. "If the leader agreed the summit would take place, if not it would not," he told a group of foreign reporters after addressing Friday congregational prayers.

On the likelihood of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Tehran for mediation between Iran and Iraq, Ayatollah Meshkini, who is also head of the Experts Assembly, said "The Iranian people will not allow him to enter their country." Following foreign media reports that 'Arafat would travel to Iran to act as a mediator between the Islamic Republic and Iraq, Iran's ambassador to Damascus Mohammad Hassan Akhtari, denied

these reports. He said 'Arafat's record and his open support for Iraq left no room for receiving him in the Islamic Republic.

On Iran's role in securing the release of the rest of the Western hostages, Ayatollah Meshkini said the Islamic Republic would use its influence with its Lebanese friends in this regard on the condition that Western governments too showed mutual goodwill and worked for the release of the Iranian hostages held in Lebanon.

Despite reports by American sources that the four Iranian hostages kidnapped by Phalangists in Beirut in 1982 were dead, Iran has information that they are still alive and has therefore urged the West to use its influence with the Christian groups to secure their freedom. The Iranians are the first victims of hostage taking in Lebanon and the longest held of them.

Two American hostages were released last month after Iran used its influence with the Lebanese hostage-takers on humanitarian grounds. But the goodwill shown by Iran and the Lebanese Muslims did not beget the goodwill promised by the U.S. Administration and this caused suspension in the release of other hostages.

Envoy on 'Arafat Mediation, Second Iraqi Letter

JN0106181490 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Iranian Ambassador in Damascus Mohammad Hasan Akhtari has denied all reports that Yasir 'Arafat will mediate between Iraq and Iran. He also announced his country's refusal to receive 'Arafat.

In the first official Iranian statement of the kind on this subject, the Iranian ambassador told Radio Monte Carlo verbatim: On behalf of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I announce that Yasir 'Arafat—particularly on the basis of his activities over the past period—has no place among the Muslim Iranian people. Our people do not want him, do not wish to meet with him, and do not desire to welcome him. The Iranian ambassador said that these reports are fabricated and completely groundless. Iran knows nothing about this issue.

In reply to a question on the second letter the Iraqi president sent to Iranian leaders and about Iran's stand on the Baghdad summit, the Iranian ambassador said that the second Iraqi letter discussed generalities, as was the case with the first letter. He added that the Islamic Republic's stand has always been that Iran wants peace and reconciliation, and that disagreement is not in the interest of the Muslims. He added: We want peace but on condition that we sense the Iraqi side is completely serious. We want reconciliation within the framework of Resolution 598, and under the auspices of the United Nations and Mr. Perez de Cuellar personally.

President Invites Perez de Cuellar To Visit Gulf

LD0206131990 Tehran IRNA in English 0758 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] United Nations, New York, June 2, IRNA—United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will not hesitate to visit the Persian Gulf region whenever he feels that the trip will have a positive impact on the implementation of the peace resolution 598, announced a U.N. spokeswoman here Friday.

Earlier in the day, Iran's permanent envoy to the U.N. Kamal Kharrazi, in a meeting with Perez de Cuellar invited him, on behalf of President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani to visit the Persian Gulf region in an effort to materialize the implementation of the resolution.

Speaking to reporters, the spokeswoman added that the U.N. chief has welcomed Iran's invitation and that the proposal is under consideration.

She also announced that Perez de Cuellar will travel to Washington next Monday [4 June] on a three-day official visit during which he is to meet U.S. President George Bush and several U.S. congressmen.

Yazdi: Arab Summit Statement 'Ploy'

LD0106141190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] On the threshold of the first anniversary of the demise of the great leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, may he be admitted to God's paradise, and also simultaneous with the first day of the week long public mourning, millions of our Muslim compatriots today all over the country took part in the politico-religious rites of the Friday prayers to mourn the heavenly rise of the great leader of Islam and the world's meek to the heaven.

In line with people of other towns the people of Teheran too honored the occasion by arriving at Tehran University and the adjacent streets in solid ranks to hold the politico-religious Friday prayers under the leadership of Ayatollah Yazdi.

At today's prayer rites in which foreign guests at the ceremonies for the first anniversary of the demise of the great leader of the Islamic revolution were present, the head of the judiciary referred in the second sermon to the vast preparations made by Iranian and world Muslims to hold the first anniversary of the demise of the great leader of the revolution as magnificently as possible. On that topic he said: These days not only Islamic Iran but all the world of Islam has adopted a special appearance because of the anniversary of the tragic demise of the imam of the ummah. That stems from the fact that holding these ceremonies and paying respect to these divine rituals amount to giving your prayers from the bottom of your heart. We will utilize all our resources to perform that divine duty.

The provisional Friday prayer leader of Tehran, referring to the historic statement by the imam of the ummah at the Feyziyyeh seminary of Qom on the occasion of the grand uprising of the 15th of Khordad [the abortive uprising in June 1963], explained parts of the expansive dimensions of the personality of His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, may be be admitted to God's paradise, in his leadership of the Islamic revolution. He said that in the last years of his blessed life the imam of the ummah took very important strides. By electing His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i as the leader of the Islamic revolution and by providing guidance on the revision of the Constitutional Law as well as the war, he [Khomeyni] solved many of the problems facing the revolution. Our people, meanwhile, continue to guard the Islamic revolution after the passage of the year.

In another part of the second sermon of the prayers, referring to the need for strict adherence to Article 165 of the Constitutional Law, Ayatollah Yazdi said: The hearing at courts must be open to the public except in necessary cases where problems related to the state and the regime are concerned. By being able to be present at the hearings at courts the people must witness the ways and means of trials. They must see how some individuals in the society commit corrupt acts. He said: I formally warn those who try to mediate in favour of the accused—that from now on we will deal decisively with such efforts at mediations—mediations aimed at saving those soiled in moral corruption, prostitution, and disruption of the social and economic systems. Such individuals will be introduced before the people.

Referring to the final statement of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad, the provisional Friday prayer leader of Tehran said: Under the circumstances in which the issue of supervising Israel's crimes in the occupied territories is being vetoed by the Security Council, and the U.S. president writes letters to the Arab heads in the Baghdad meeting, the final statement of the Arab summit in Baghdad is nothing more than a political ploy. Therefore, that statement lacks value and credence. In the view of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the only way to establish peace between Iran and Iraq is full implementation of Resolution 598 of the Security Council.

The head of the judiciary then referred to the Kashmir problem. Noting that the people of Kashmir are Muslims he said: The government of India must be aware that 150 million of India's population are Muslims. Therefore, violent confrontation with the Kashmir Muslims will not have agreeable consequences.

In his second sermon the provisional Friday prayer leader of Tehran also referred to the world children's day and explained childcare and education from the point of view of Islam. He said that parents should pay attention to the education of their children and also to their feelings.

Foreign Ministry Official Musavian Interviewed

NC0106140590 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 24 May 90 pp 1,5

[TEHRAN TIMES City Desk report]

[Text] Tehran—A top official of the Foreign Ministry said the recently held Dublin meeting was "constructive, significant and useful" for the future of Irano-EC relations.

West Europe Director General Hoseyn Musavian maintained that all foreign hostages in Lebanon should be released irrespective of their nationality and without preconditions.

In an exclusive interview with the Mideast Mirror Musavian commenting on British writer Salman Rushdie's blasphemy said that the Majlis ruling must be observed word by word.

The Mideast Mirror correspondent in Tehran, Khosrow Soltani asked Musavian wide-range questions on the Arab summit, relations with Britain and Security Council Resolution 598.

Following is the text of interview in question and answer form:

Q: In light of your talks with EC troika representatives last week, how would you evaluate Iran's current state of relations with the Community?

A: There is no complicated and particular problem regarding Iran's present relations with the Common Market. These ties were also normal and expanding over the past decade.

The Dublin assembly was a very good one in which the two sides discussed and exchanged views in detail about all issues of interest. I found the conference to be constructive, significant and useful for the future of Iran-EC relations.

Perhaps both sides need to hold some more steady dialogue in order to enable them to reach a political understanding as well as mutual agreement in certain areas where there are differences of views.

Of course the existing political problems (between the two sides) are not great. It is natural to see a set of differences in any mutual relationship, and the Iran-EC case is no exception.

In my opinion, the (Dublin) meeting was a positive and good step to directly exchange views.

On the whole I don't see any major problem in the way of relations between Iran and the EC. But, in view of the EC's market unification in 1992, the two sides need to be a bit more active in organizing (their links).

Q: Was the fate of Western hostages held in Lebanon and Iran's help in securing their release raised in Dublin?

A: We held talks regarding the two sides' views on the release of the hostages.

We maintained that all the foreign hostages in the Middle East should be released immediately and unconditionally and purely on humanitarian grounds, and that all the parties having influence in Lebanon would use this without any preconditions so that the movement generated would be strengthened through mutual goodwill.

This would speed up the release of the hostages.

The EC representatives agreed with Iran in this regard.

Q: Iran has consistently demanded a solution to the Salman Rushdie affair before ties can be restored with Britain. Can you be specific about what Tehran requires London to do to overcome this obstacle?

A: The Iranian Majlis has made this very clear and the Iranian government has no expectations outside the framework specified by the Majlis.

The Majlis wants the British government to make its stance clear vis-a-vis Islam, the Islamic world, and the insult made to what Muslims hold sacred through publication of Salman Rushdie's book.

We are specifically the executor of the call by the Majlis and have no other expectation from the British government outside what the Majlis maintains.

Therefore, to have responded to this Majlis approval, the British government should make it clear to the one billion Muslims world-wide, as well as to the people and government of Iran, that it is against insulting Islam; that it condemns such insult; and that it holds respect for Islam and world Muslims.

Q: Would EC or Church of England mediation or a visit by British MPs to Tehran help mend fences?

A: The problem is not a complicated one to require mediation. It only requires the British government to express its stance on the insult to Islam and Muslims. This is a simple and clear issue.

Q: Why did Tehran help secure the release of two American hostages last month and not an American and a European?

A: We have held no particular view regarding the citizens of any country in the past, nor can we intend to do so in future.

Generally speaking, we believe that all the hostages are human beings and should be released on humanitarian and Islamic grounds irrespective of their nationalities.

But here, it is the Lebanese groups who decide, Iran has only requested these groups to release the hostages for humanitarian considerations. We are for the immediate release of all hostages. For us, there is no difference between American, British, Irish and Iranian hostages.

Of course, regarding our own hostages, we have specifically asked the West—and we reiterate this appeal—to use its influence for the release of the Iranian hostages who were the first victims of hostage-taking in Lebanon.

We are confident that the West can use its influence to secure their release.

Q: Since the release of Robert Polhill and Frank Reed, Iran has been calling for a goodwill gesture in return from the West in general and the United States in particular. Are there any signs of that goodwill?

A: I do not believe that Iran called for goodwill to be shown after the release of the American hostages. If you look at the past, (you will notice) that the U.S. has been repeatedly urged over the years to stop hostility and show its goodwill to the Iranian people.

The release of Iran's assets, amounting to billions of dollars blocked by the U.S. government in violation of all international rules, was regarded by Iran as one goodwill gesture—whether before or after the hostage releases. Today, we repeat the same.

But regarding a sign of goodwill, I should say the U.S. has, so far, not shown any notable goodwill.

Q: Are on-off clashes between Amal and Hizballah in Lebanon indicative of differences between Syria and Iran on the hostage issue?

A: There are no differences between Iran and Syria on the hostages.

Both countries believe in the freedom of the hostages for humanitarian reasons and they will both do all within their power (to this end). Iran used its influence for the release of the two American hostages and the Muslim Lebanese groups gave a positive response to Iran's call and accepted it.

The Syrian government too provided some facilities for the transfer of the hostages from Lebanon to their country, i.e. the U.S.

The Amal-Hizballah conflict did not start after the release of the two hostages. It has its roots in the past and has nothing to do with the hostages.

Q: How would you judge Saddam Husayn's letter to the Iranian leadership? Has it paved the way for an Iraq-Iran summit to break the peace talks deadlock?

A: I am not of the opinion that a summit meeting between the two countries will break the peace talks deadlock. I also believe that the letter is not an important and determining document.

The deadlock in the peace talks will be broken with the implementation of the U.N. secretary-general's proposed plans.

The fact is, Iran has accepted the secretary-general's implementation plans but Iraq has not.

If the activities as concentrated on the context of Resolution 598 as well as the Security Council's efforts and the responsibilities assumed by the secretary-general, the issue would be solved faster and in a more rational way.

At the same time, we are not opposed to the friendly and goodwill efforts of other countries, including our neighbors such as the Soviet Union or Western countries. We will appreciate any goodwill move on their part and will respond positively. We are not opposed to direct talks and have announced that there is no obstacle to that.

Iran is also not against direct talks between the two presidents, but I personally do not think a summit meeting between the two presidents would end the present impasse.

A shorter, quicker and more legal approach is the full implementation of the (U.N.) resolution, a positive response to the secretary-general's calls and full cooperation with him.

Q: How serious is Iran when it says it will help Iraq in case it comes under Israeli attack?

A: We will certainly take action. We will defend any Islamic state attacked by Israel and it is not restricted to Iraq. This is our explicit position.

Q: PLO leaders of late have been calling for a new chapter in relations between Iran and the Arab world. Do you subscribe to that?

A: We too believe that the Islamic states are in need of more unity and coordination for the cause of the sublime goals of Islam.

In the Persian Gulf, the Arab countries of the region and Iran should forge very serious and friendly links, cooperating for a peaceful coexistence, stability and security.

Such cooperation is also needed throughout the Islamic world.

Q: Would Yasir 'Arafat be welcomed in Tehran as a peace-maker between Iran and Iraq, or does Syria's hatred of him and Saddam Husayn on one hand and Iran's links with Syria on the other rule that out?

A: I think the U.N. secretary-general is a more suitable personality to mediate between Iran and Iraq—a personality accepted by the world, by Iraq, by Iran and by members of the United Nations.

I think it would be better to help the secretary-general who has carried out his mediation for two years.

Q: What do you expect the Arab summit in Baghdad to achieve, with or without Syria?

A: Our expectation is that the Arab heads of state would not embark on a mere ceremonial and diplomatic move and that the results of the summit would not be restricted to inter-Arab issues.

Our expectation is that, after years of failure to take serious action and fight against usurper Israel, this conference would succeed in taking practical and firm decisions for a serious encounter with Israel, and that they would take action after the conference as well. If so, we will also support the conference and its decisions. But if it is going to be a ceremonial affair, it would be useless.

Q: The Hajj seems to have been ruled out for Iranian pilgrims for the third year running. How close did Iran come to resolving the problem with Riyadh, remembering the Saudis said it was Tehran's fault a solution fell through?

A: Talks have been established between the two countries and relative progress has been made, but general and definite understanding has not been reached yet. There are some differences of views.

I think the Saudi government should not be frightened of the Muslims' expression of innocence against pagans and global arrogance (the so-called 'antipathy against pagans' rallies in Mecca and Medinah). This Saudi panic hindered and delayed the work to some extent.

Among the main philosophies of Hajj is for the Muslims to express acquittal against pagans, and Iran is eager to display this deliverance against pagans so that the Hajj ceremony would come closer to the contents considered by Islam.

But the Saudi government is a little afraid and has a problem with this principle.

I hope the Saudi government would stop its opposition in this regard in the future so that the countries would succeed in settling their problems peacefully.

Q: Will Iran continue its diplomatic efforts—including seeking other countries' mediation—in this respect?

A: We are not opposed to continuation of the efforts so that all the countries neighboring Iran in the Persian Gulf could have good and friendly relations with us.

Q: What's the latest position in Iran's talks with France over the repayment by Paris of the loan granted by the Shah's regime?

A: Fortunately Iran-France financial talks are in good shape. Considering that only three to four months have passed since the talks started, the two sides have reached understanding on a number of important points.

I think these negotiations to settle the differences will bear final fruits within the next few months.

Yazdi Delivers Second Friday Sermon 1 June

LD0106185290 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1126 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Second Friday prayers sermon delivered by Ayatollah Yazdi in Tehran on 1 June—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Koranic verse in Arabic omitted] I advise you and myself to observe piety; to respect God's commands; to observe God's orders so that, God willing, we will attain wisdom. The most important of this week's occasions is the ceremony for the anniversary of his eminence the imam's demise for which not only the Islamic Republic of Iran but the entire world of Islam has taken on a special aspect. [passage omitted]

The second point to refer to is International Children's Day and Islam's viewpoint in that regard. [passage omitted] Respect your children; teach them manners with kindness and with goodness so that God will overlook your sins. [passage omitted]

Very briefly, as to the current debate in our country regarding the issue of children, that is, increasing population or limiting the population: Should the population be controlled in our country with its current conditions? The calculations made by the country's managers and by economists and specialists [show]—if we want to provide welfare and services for the existing level of population, even with the [full] use of our country's resources: water and land; and even to provide the necessary food, the wheat necessary for providing the bread required by our people; if we want to attain self-sufficiency so as not to import wheat and so as to provide food for our people using our own water and our own land—how much time is needed for constructing dams, harnessing water, cultivating the land and exploiting it? In that time period, in which the dams are to be built and the land to be cultivated, [the calculations show] how much the population level will increase with new open hungry mouths, which cannot render any service to society. Those are the calculations made by the specialists.

Today, when our schools have two, three, or four shifts [there is a considerable school shortage and classes have to be arranged in shifts to accomodate the largest possible number of pupils—FBIS], and we even have that situation in this or that corner of Tehran, establishing schools in which the teacher can teach classes up to the appropriate standard, in which the pupils can be given adequate attention; if we want to construct schools, obtain the construction material, how much time is required. In that period, how many new children will be ready to go to school. When that school has been built and a generation sent to school, again, behind the closed doors of the school or outside the schools [as heard] being built, how many more will be left. This is not a matter that can simply be referred to here and passed over.

On the one hand our country is a fledgling one. The majority are between 15 or 16 and 35 [years old]. That is an advantage for this fledgling country, with all these resources, problems, starting this new project, staging this revolution, taking over the reins of power, with her enemies all over the world, with the superpowers plotting against it everyday. It needs to combat these plots. Should the population growth be disturbed or should it be allowed to grow as quickly, so that our population would reach 100 million in a few years? Let it be so; so what!

How would the enemy deal with a 100-million-strong country and how would it deal with a 50-million-strong country? I do not want to pursue this subject here and express my views on it. I will merely refer to the two sides of the story. [passage omitted]

The next matter, which in my opinion should be pointed out, is noting an article of the constitution in connection with the judiciary. Article 165: Trials will be held in public and the presence of the public is permissible; unless, in accordance with the court's decision, it would violate public decency or public order if held in public, or, in the case of private claims, if the two sides request the trial not be held in public.

Why is this article not enforced? Why are trials not held in public? Why do judges not permit the public to be present in courtrooms? So that the people could see and hear what cases are being heard and which issues are being investigated? So that they could even take part in the cross-examinations, hear the defense, the charges, the bill of indictment? For me, or for people like me occasionally to make a passing comment, through certain media, that such and such group was arrested, such and such amount of bribery money was confiscated, such and such amount of government properties were returned to the treasury, is, in my opinion, not enough. [passage omitted]

In our country some people were engaged in espionage. Our court reviewed the case and issued a verdict. The convicts objected; the case was sent to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court reviewed the case, confirmed the verdict, and passed it on for execution. Of course it has not been carried out yet. All over the world, in various countries in Europe and the United States, private and public organizations, certain people who were heads of such and such legal establishment, or the head of such and such judiciary, sent letters saying the case had not been heard correctly, that they [the accused] were not allowed defense, asking us to reconsider, or at least commute their sentences, and so forth.

Since I have said so much I might as well talk about it. We prepared something in reply, which I will refer to in general terms. All over the world, if a person commits a crime, with the intention of confronting the principles of a system, the case would be minutely and decisively reviewed and the punishment would be severe. That is perfectly natural. They [people convicted of spying in Iran] were given the right of defense. As I have said, the cases went as far as the Supreme Court. Some of the verdicts were confirmed and some were reversed. They did not summarily pass sentence on them. They are reviewing the rest of the cases. But, final confirmation has been given on some of the verdicts. [passage omitted]

Here, at this point I officially warn those who shamelessly intercede [vasete-gari] that we will be severely dealing with [judicial] files tainted with specific moral and financial corruption. I have seen many examples of such cases among various clases: executives, merchants, clerics, or others; interventions in saving those who have been

involved in corruption, prostitution, and those who impede the social order and the economic system. [Examples of such cases are] interferences [in judicial cases] through obtaining a letter from one of the country's well-known celebrities, which is approved by a second celebrity and subsequently a third celebrity writes something, and then in court that person [the judge] feels the pressure. From now on we will deal severely with such interventions, or at least we will bring them to the attention of the people. [crowd chants in support]

I had a few other issues to mention, but will skip them due to the shortage of time. I will, however, make a brief reference to the Arab summit, part of which I will mention in my Arabic sermon. To avoid repetition I only ask this question: Should not a conference, which is supposed to be supporting Palestine [does not complete sentence] and in the same way when the UN debates the observance of the Israeli crimes [as heard] which is then vetoed—and as we know the right ot veto is a law of the jungle, that is to say the one with the stronger muscle gets his way [sentence as heard].

How much is that closing statement of the unity conference worth? First, not all the Arab leaders were present. At least five leaders did not attend. The reason for their abscence is clear to all of us. Second, in our opinion the contents of that statement have no executive credibility for the very reason that I had mentioned, and specifically with regards to the issue of Israel and Palestine, where the names of the writers and advisors from before the convention of that conference, and the names of the advisors and speakers participating in that conference, that is to say the U.S. President who writes letters to the Arab leaders, advising them, whereby the gentlemen mention fighting against Israel, or supporting Palestine in their letters [as heard]. How do you interpret that? Is that anything other than a mere game? From our viewpoint, it has no credibility or executive value regarding international relations modes, and policies. It is not possible to achieve anything through the policy of playing on words.

I reiterate that to attain peace in the Middle East and specifically peace between Iran and Iraq, there is no solution other than the implementation of Resolution 598. [crowd chants in support]

Regarding the Kashmir issue, which entails a lengthy discussion, I remind both the Governments of India and Pakistan the inhabitants of Kashmir are Muslims, and in accordance with previous agreements the Muslim-inhabited regions are of specific concern. [word indistinct] in which at least 150,000 Muslims reside. Aggressive confrontations with the Kashmiri people will certainly have negative repercussions.

There are two other issues I will mention in a very concise form. One is the event of 15th Khordad and the leadership of his eminence the imam—indeed when a great many of you last night heard his eminence the imam's remarks, which were delivered in the Feyzieh seminary, aimed at those who had called for a ruling system without Islam or without clericalism, and how he had dealt with them severely but successfully. Fortunately we also witnessed how his remarks were successfully put into practice, and how he succeeded in disseminating Islam based on Islamic principles and through placing the responsibility on the shoulders of the clerics—especially since his eminence's demise, the Assembly of Experts has fortunately, with much prudence and with great knowledge of all issues, nominated his eminence's eminent and pious offspring, someone truly suitable for leadership: His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i. [crowd chants in support of Khamene'i] Perhaps one should say... [changes thought] what I am trying to say is that the sentence [spoken by Khomeyni], I am starting my journey to the hereafter with an assured and confident heart, should not be interpreted as purely gnostic. In my view his eminence, may his dust be sanctified, had graciously taken some very long strides to make certain of leaving the system established by his own gracious hands in good care. That is to say the issue of the reappraisal of the Consititution was and did resolve a great many problems that could possibly have occurred in the wake of his eminence's demise. The issue of leadership was resolved. Many other lesser or greater problems were all resolved by his eminence, with total confidence that the system of the Islamic revolution would not face any problems after his demise. [passage omitted]

Khamene'i Pays Tribute to Khomeyni on Anniversary

LD0206191490 Tehran IRNA in English 1655 GMT 2 Jun 90

[All punctuation as received]

[Text] Tehran, June 2, IRNA—The leader of the Islamic Republic today paid glowing tributes to his great master, the late Imam Khomeyni, who set the Islamic revolution in motion.

Following are excerpts from Ayatollah Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i's message on the occasion of the first anniversary of the passing away of the founder of the Islamic Republic:

"These agonizing days, during this past year the memory of the imam and the presence of the imam was never forgotten even in a single moment by our people. His memory has remained conspiciously in the minds and hearts of Muslims and the oppressed people of the world. What has been most important since the departure of Imam Khomeyni for all of us and to all lovers of Islam has been his great historical heritage which he left us, that is the Islamic Republic, as well as its well-being and its proper orientation along the path laid by him..."

"The glorious and noble people of Iran as well as conscientious and responsible administrators of the country have been able to disentangle the Gordian knots which would be the natural by-product of the departure of the imam and they have emerged proud of that great test.

"The Islamic system of government which (this day in 1989) lost its throbbing heart not only did not stop in its

march in the road set by him but continued with added inspiration, showing allegiance to the founder of the Islamic revolution by unprecedented mourning ceremonies and declaring their presence throughout the scene for protecting the heritage left by him. It then ratified the amendments to the text of the previous constitution and also held the presidential elections all of which acts served to enhance the reputation and prestige of Iran and the Islamic revolution...

"To revive the memory of Imam Khomeyni for ever is to revive and perpetuate the word of God...the life and character of Imam Khomeyni is a manifestation of the genuine islam as introduced by Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) [peace be upon him] and a manifestation of the Islamic revolution.

"This populist and this unprecedented revolution...was solely in the interest of Islam, this great people as well as their great imam saw in Islam and its rule as offering a means for ridding nations from the oppressed claws of satans and supercillious world rulers...the most important responsibility of the Islamic Republic is to realize Islam in the everyday life of the people and reform the society into an exemplary Islamic state.

"To materialize this goal...the three branches of state should act harmoniously with each other. The theological schools as well as cultural and research centers should embark on ambitious projects and also the theoretical as well as organizational organs of the Islamic Republic should work together for promoting the goals of the Islamic Republic...

"The obligatory exhorting of the individual to lead others to the right path and to prevent them from vices should find a revival in our society.

"We are still far too away from a perfectly Islamic state able to guarantee the salvation of man in this world and in the hereafter and able to uproot iniquities, injustice, tyranny and corruption. That distance should be marched with the help of the people and with the effort of the state administrators...to that end our mosques, too, should fast develop into bastions for spiritual and moral values and social and ethical guidance and thrive in that capacity.

"The most immediate goal behind the establishment of the Islamic system of government has been to establish social equity and Islamic justice...to call others to Islam minus firm belief and steady action towards social justice is a half-hearted invitation, nay a false one.

"In the Islamic system of government all people are equal in respect of the privileges and advantages that have been bestowed on the nation by God, no person in any position of power should be able to bully others and no one person should be able to impose his will upon others against the express dictates of the law.

"The deprived classes of society and the barefooted should get the special attention of the government and to end their deprivation and to defend them against the group of power wielders should be the prime responsibility of the justice system and the government. No person should be allowed to interfere in the political affairs of the country, relying on his material power, and no decision and policies should be taken which might tend to widen the gap between the haves and the have-nots...

"The unity of purpose is the secret to the triumph of the people of Iran on various occasions and it is our best device for fighting against the conspiracies...the people of Iran as well as the state administrators and managers should rally round the principles of Islam and should pool all their resources for protecting Islam, and no personal goals or group objective should be allowed to affect the responsibility...

"The foreign news media represent the interest of foreign states and their tendencies concentrate on each and every word which suggest division or which can be misinterpreted as showing that. They aggrandize trivial issues and publish false interpretations for the purpose of presenting a distorted picture of the internal situation in Iran, for the purpose of creating a division between the various strata of the people.

"The brave people of Iran as well as Majlis deputies and public speakers and writers should thwart such crude goals of the enemies of our country and protect the solidarity and unity among the people.

"To protect the dignity and prestige of the Islamic Republic in international transactions is another important task...

"This era should truly be called the era of Imam Khomeyni which is characterized by weakfulness and self-confidence and courage and resistance against the oppressive behaviour of the superpowers and it is also the era of breaking the tyrannical idols, and the era at which people take pride in their own true power.

"To protect this growing process and to strengthen the morale of oppressed and dignified nations the Islamic Republic of Iran is responsible to maintain its powerful international profile and its dignity and pride. It is responsible to show power in dealing with the bullying powers, to protect the weak nations and also guide and direct the rising peoples. It is responsible to recognize the U.S. Government as sitting at the apex of the pyramid of all vices and as representing the utmost arrogance and tyranny for its oppression against the weak nations and also for its support for the usurping Zionism and for its enmity with the wakefulness and freedom of the world peoples, and therefore the Islamic Republic should never miss any opportunity for exposing the true faces of those false pretenders of freedom and of the so-called liberties such as the right for free speech and other...

"Palestine is the first and number one issue of the Muslim world...and the greatest responsibility of our people and of our government is to uphold all forms of

struggle against this cancerous tumor and the uprooting of that cancerous entity is possible solely by means of this same struggle...

"The people of Palestine cannot look to the conferences of Arab heads of state as centers to assure them of their denied rights. Such conferences at most are totally useless for the people of Palestine if and only if they do not happen to be injurious to the people of Palestine. The heads of state who gather in such conference apparently in the interest of the Palestinians should have adopted a firm stand against the hypocritical proposal of the U.S. President, and they should have adopted immediate decisions to provide aid and all forms of assitance to the strugglers inside the occupied Palestine. The Islamic Consultative Assembly which is unique throughout the world for its freedom to issue verdicts and rulings represents the will and the preference and attitude of the people and it is the people of Iran who enjoy the right to make every sort of decision in relation with political, economic and social issues.

"Certain writers and public speakers who have spent the entirety of their lives in idle futilities and worthless activities as well as indulged in all sorts of moral and political corruption, oppose the Islamic Republic because it has closed the way for their engagement in such acts of depravations, and because it has kicked out their foreign masters, and they have said and done anything against that in the name of criticism of the ruling system and with bruised faces they are demanding what they call 'civil liberties.'

"Their true expectation is for the United States to find back a foothold in Iran and for them to be able to trade the country in a treacherous dealing with our enemies. Our people will make them bury the craving of a return to the previous era of living as a slave to the U.S. and they will protect the achievements of the Islamic Republic at all cost and with all their might.

"We firmly negate the so-called liberty if it is to sanction engagement in corruptive acts and licentious living. We negate this liberty if it is to sanction the licence to tell lies and engage in treason or if it is to justify tyranny and aggression against the rights of other people.

"We condemn and we abhor that sort of civil liberties which allow that apostate corrupt Salman Rushdie to insult the sacred beliefs of one billion Muslims, and that sort of liberties which does not allow the Muslims of Britain to file a suit against him for his notorious act, and consider such so-called liberties as disgraceful to humanity at large.

"The cooperation of the government and people as well as their ideological alliance is a principal manifestation of the government of the people which has hitherto served to solve many problems and which should forever uphold with same fervor and enthusiasm.

"The reconstruction of the country and to remedy the sorrowful backwardness which have remained with us from the era of Taqut (past regime) is a cardinal goal of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

"Today the fire of war has been extinguished and reconstruction has started with the held of the Majlis and the people. Then it is the responsibility of all people to look very seriously on the task of national reconstruction and to remove hindrances. Today the prestige of Islam is at the stake of the prosperity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at removing poverty and at improving local production to cope with the needs at home and also at creating self-sufficiency in the area of agriculture and industries.

"Another principal goal of the Islamic revolution is to propagate learning and expertise...Today we are rather far away from a destination which is the ideal one in islam but that distance can be marched all the same.-..During the past two centuries the dominance of colonialism and imperialism prevented the blooming of native talents and capacities in Iran but today thanks to the era of freedom and the awakening of the people and the Islamic revolution all symptoms of backwardness should be compensated.

"The ulema have been the principal factor in all struggles during the 15 years which led to the triumph of the Islamic revolution. They have been the pioneer in the task of establishing a sacred political system and have pioneered the resistance of the people of Iran against all forms of aggression.

"Today sold writers and hands and minds which have been hired by our enemies are out to weaken the moral and spiritual backbone of the Islamic revolution in the eyes of the people. The enemies of the Islamic revolution will tolerate the ulema only as long as they retire from all sorts of political and social activities and from the scene in every aspect and seek some sort of seclusion in nooks of mosques and or schools such as do certain members of ill-advised and ill-informed ulema, and the enemies expect that the ulema entrust the administration of every-aspect of social activity to those people.

"The position of our enemies betray the same fact which was exposed to us by our learned, our enlightened and wise imam (Khomeyni). That is to appreciate the service of our ulema and to follow their path is a religious and national and revolutionary responsibility which should not be overlooked, and for a second thing that kind of reactionism and backwardness among certain strata of the ulema, or perhaps their attraction to matters of purely personal interest and a tendency to be interested in mundane affairs is a phenomena which threatens the ulema no less than do the true enemies of Islam, or in more appropriate terms I should say that phenomena threatens the ulema more than the other one. For a third reason the dictates of the present day requires that the ulema form a true picture of the conditions of the day and of what is happening outside of the territories of the Islamic state and that they rely on their rich knowledge of religion as well as on their reasoning ability and their capacity for esoteric interpretation of the problems of the day (ijtihad) pave the future path of the Muslim ummah.

"And still for a fourth reason they should not submit to a tendency to isolate themselves from political activities which fact is the ultimate goal of the enemies of Islam.

"The last ten years of the life of Imam Khomeyni is an example for our Islamic society and the road to take is precisely that which has been pointed to by him...his name shall for ever be the banner of this revolution, his path the path of this revolution and his goals for ever the goals of this Islamic revolution...."

PLFP-GC's Ahmad Jibril Arrives in Tehran 2 Jun

NC0306072590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command [PLFP-GC], arrived in Tehran last night to attend the ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the demise of His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, may God rest his soul. He was welcomed at Mehrabad Airport by our Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Besharati.

After his arrival, Ahmad Jibril told our correspondent: The demise of the imam of the ummah plunged us into grief. We were hoping that the imam would be with us longer so that we could benefit from his faith and his directives in struggling against the enemy. He added: The victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran will actually pave the way for the victory of our nation in Palestine.

Meets With Velayati

LD0306191890 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Mr. Ahmad Jibril, the commander of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, and his accompanying delegation, who have come to Tehran to attend the ceremonies marking the first anniverary of the demise of his eminence Imam Khomeyni, met Foreign Minister Velayati today.

At the meeting, Mr. Ahmad Jibril first conveyed his condolences for the anniversary of the death of His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, may God be satisfied with his deeds, and said: The loss of the combatant imam is a very painful and great loss; the Islamic revolution of Palestine, in particular, lost a great father and leader. However, praise be to God, with the brave leadership of the vali-ye 'amr [guardian of the cause] of Muslims, his eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, the children of true Islam, with the cry of God is great, have taken the usurper Zionist enemy to the brink of desperation and annihilation.

During the meeting, Mr. Velayati stressed the Islamic Republic of Iran's all-sided support for the Palestinian people and expressed the hope that, with reliance on the principles designated by his eminence Imam Khomeyni, may God be satisfied with his deeds, and with the leadership of the Muslims' vali-ye 'amr, his eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, we will soon witness the victory of the Islamic uprising of the Palestinian people against the usurper Zionists.

Mr. Velayati described the emigration of Soviet Jews to occupied Palestine as an open conspiracy of global arrogance against the oppressed and Muslim Palestinian nation. He asked that the world of Islam seriously confront the issue.

'Islamic Terrorist Leaders' Said Meeting in Tehran

TA0106192290 (Clandestine) Iran's Flag of Freedom Radio in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] A report from Tehran indicates that over the past few days a large gathering of Islamic terrorist leaders was held in Tehran. These leaders of the Islamic mafia arrived in Tehran from Lebanon under the pretext of attending the ceremonies of Khomeyni's death anniversary. Moreover, a number of terrorists belonging to so-called national liberation movements in Arab, Islamic, and other countries of the region, who have gathered in Tehran, took part in this meeting of terrorists and hostage-takers as well.

From Lebanon, in addition to Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, leader of Hizballah; Subhi al-Tufayli, secretary general of Hizballah; and some members of the political-military council of terrorist and hostage-taking groups like Ibrahim al-Amin; Husayn Ra'd; ('Imad Murghiyah), the well-known terrorist; Husayn Musawi, head of Islamic Amal and member of Hizballah's secret committee; are also attending this meeting of terrorist groups.

Other terrorist guests of the Islamic Republic are: Ahmad Jibril, leader of the PFLP-GC and main agent in the planting of a bomb in the Pan American plane which resulted in the death of 259 passengers on the plane; Colonel Abu-Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], leader of the Palestine Liberation Front, a mischievous person and responsible for Ahmad Jibril's security organization; and some representatives of terrorist groups in Egypt, Thailand, and India.

It is being said in Tehran's political circles that the discussion at the meeting of the terrorist leaders, whose expenses are being paid by the Islamic Republic, centered on the coordination of the future method of operations of the terrorist groups aimed at causing disturbances in Egypt and Jordan and especially fomenting riots at the Hajj ceremonies.

Pakistan

Ahmad Khan: Pakistan To Reciprocate Troop Pullout

BK0306085890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] The Pakistan foreign secretary, Mr. Tanvir Ahmad Khan, has said that his country would reciprocate India's gesture for pulling out an armored division

from the Indo-Pak border. Speaking to newsmen in Islamabad yesterday, he disclosed that directors general of military operations of both the countries have been in touch through their hotline to discuss troop movements and other ways to reduce the escalating tension between the two countries. Mr. Khan reiterated Pakistan's keenness to solve the Kashmir issue peacefully.

Further Reportage on Security Situation in Sindh

Army Deployed Throughout Karachi

BK0106112090 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] An official spokesman said in Karachi today that the Army, which has been called out in aid of the civil administration, is effectively patrolling in all the four districts of Karachi. Army pickets have also been established at all important locations of the city and its suburbs. This is in addition to the joint patrol of Army, police, and rangers units. As a result of these measures, a sense of security is being felt by the residents of the affected areas and commercial establishments.

Army has also been assigned the task of apprehending terrorists with immediate effect, whose lists have been prepared jointly by the Army and the civil administration. The spokesman said as soon as additional Army personnel are available, anti-dacoit [anti-robbery] operations will also be taken up by the Army in the interior of Sindh.

Violence Spreading to Rural Areas

BK0106130290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] The reports from Pakistan say that violence is spreading to rural areas of Sindh Province in the town of Khairpur. A local president of the Pakistan People's Party is reported to have been killed. More than 200 people have been killed in Sindh in a week in fighting between ethnic Sindhis and members of the Muhajir community. More areas of Karachi were placed under indefinite curfew early today following fresh incidents of violence. Karachi city looks completely deserted as people remain indoors out of fear.

'Shoot on Sight' Orders Given

BK0206032090 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Major General Javed Ashraf, the general officer in command in Hyderabad, has ordered law enforcement agencies to shoot on sight anyone found looting or setting fire to property in Hyderabad and Latifabad.

Talking to members of the displaced families at various relief camps in Nasimnagar and Hussainabad and to the injured persons at (Bhikai) hospital last evening, he gave the assurance that the army would provide full protection in shifting them back to their homes and would set up army pickets in their areas. He said, however, that no family would be compelled to shift to their own homes. General Javed Ashraf assured all sections of people in Hyderabad and Latifabad that the army would provide full protection to all without any discrimination whatsoever.

President, Staff Chiefs Review Security Situation

BK0306154290 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] President Ghulam Ishaq Khan visited the Joint Staff Headquarters in Rawalpindi today and met with the Joint Chief of Staff Committee chairman, General Iftikhar Ahmad Sirohey. They reviewed the security situation concerning Pakistan. They also considered the current political situation in the country with special reference to the law and order situation in Sindh. The meeting, which was attended by the chiefs of the three Armed Forces, lasted for more than two hours.

PPP Votes To Back Bhutto on Sindh, Kashmir

BK0306164090 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] The Pakistan People's Party [PPP] parliamentary groups in the national and provincial assemblies and party leaders have decided to rededicate themselves to fight anti-state terrorists in Sindh, restore rule of law at all costs, and give full support to the people of Kashmir fighting for self-determination. The decision was taken at a meeting of the party's parliamentary groups and party leaders at the center, provinces, and at the division and district levels held in Islamabad today under chairpersonship of Begum Busrat Bhutto. The prime minister, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, also attended the meeting which lasted for over six hours.

The members who attended the meeting unanimously expressed their full faith and confidence in the prime minister and said they would support whatever action she took in the national interest. They noted that the present threat was not to democracy but to the country itself. It is only the prime minister who could lead the country to safety as she alone has the support of all the people and communities of the country.

Briefing newsmen after the meeting, the secretary general of the PPP, Sheikh Rafqi Ahmad; the information secretary, Mr. Qayyum Nizami; and the minister of state for information and broadcasting, Mr. Ahmad Saeed Awan, said the meeting adopted six resolutions. These resolved that the present operation should continue in Sindh until every terrorist is arrested and [words indistinct], and terrorist cells are demolished.

In another resolution, the meeting welcomed the decision that civil and military administrations would work under political directions against terrorists. It condemned the pact between ethnic parties to destabilize the country.

Another resolution noted that the lack of political representation in the civil-military setup of the last decade created ethnic parties.

The members were of the view that India was involved in the present violence in Sindh to destabilize Pakistan and prevent it from giving its full support to the people of occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The members condemned the role of ethnic parties who are spreading poison and creating hatred, and said they would not permit them to divide Sindh into Muhajirs and Sindhis. They said all the people living in the province are Sindhis. The members urged the press to expose the terrorists to save the country rather than publishing sensational stories. They called upon the people of all the communities to help the government in maintaining peace through supremacy of law. Answering a question, Mr. Ahmad Saeed Awan said that all the parties, who have their feet in Sindh, are being invited to the all-party conference. He said MQM [Muhajir Qaumi Movement] will also be invited to the meeting.